FIXING THE DATE OF ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES.

President : I also wish to announce that this House will elect one representative to the Public Accounts Committee and another for the Standing Finance Committee for the next financial year and two members to the P. W. D. Committee, on Friday, the 11th August, after the regular business of the day is over.

The elections will be conducted in the same way as in the previous years and they will be presided over by one of the panel of chairmen.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE CHANGE IN THE DATE FIXED FOR THE TRANSACTION OF NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

President : According to the programme of dates fixed for the current session, 12th August has been set apart for transacting official legislative business. But as it so happens now that there is no official legislative business ready to be taken up in the Council in this session, non-official business of the Council will be transacted on the 12th August instead of on the 15th as fixed in the programme.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai (*Quilon* cum *Kunnattur*) : Mr. President Sir, I wish to join in the chorus of congratulations that the Financial Secretary has received in presenting the explanation on the Budget with such lucidity and force I must specially congratulate him, Sir, for the very good reading of the budget speech because it was such a very rare thing in these days.

Sir, it is not necessary for me to consider the various details presented in the budget nor even the details of the policy of Government as can be gathered from the statement made by the Dewan-President at the Joint Sitting. Neither is it possible for me to do it within the short time at my disposal. But one thing I wish to dwell upon for a moment, because the Dewan-President has raised that question significantly and I presume it goes to the foundations of our financial policy in the future. I refer to the policy of posterity loans on which more or less an answer from both these Houses was required by the Dewan-President. He said thus :—

> "I did not want to adopt any other plan because I did not desire to do so without these two Houses being fully acquainted with and the country fully conscious of the necessity to adopt a change of programme."

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Sir, ever since I have been in any of the legislative Houses of this country I have been pressing on the attention of Government the necessity of meeting expenditure on large schemes which benefit posterity by loan funds. For a time it has been negatived from both the official and non-official sides. I am glad that, now, at least, Government have recognised the wisdom of entering upon a bold policy of raising loans for meeting expenditure with regard to large scale schemes. It has been the custom of the Government of India and various other States before the war, to look upon the question of public borrowing with great fear. It was thought that a State will lose its credit if it borrowed money. But I believe it was the great war that has been a good teacher in the matter of the correct understanding of the theory of public debts, as it has been a school-master in many other directions. We now find that Governments all over India are borrowing money for meeting expenditure on reproductive works which benefit posterity. It has been found that this policy of public loans has very many advantages. Apart from the question of meeting the expenditure for large schemes and making posterity which enjoys such benefits to pay for it, it has been a stimulant for wise investment in the country which is so sorely lacking. Our people have to be trained and stimulated in making wise investments. Now I think it is the proper time for that, because the people must have learnt by this time what it is to put their money in safe concerns and to invest money in speculative enterprises. At this time it may be possible to attract capital from rich people, in our country, for Government loans to be used for purposes of ameliorative schemes. That by itself would be a great thing that we would be doing for the country *i. e.*, to stimulate the people, to encourage them and to train them in the habit of making wise and safe investments. Secondly, we find, that the conservative policy of spending the money that we have saved for the purpose of benefiting posterity is not wise or legitimate because posterity has to pay for the benefits that it enjoys. I am aware of the defects that has been pointed out by the public with regard to this policy *viz.*, that Governments are likely to become extravagent. I do concede that it is a real possible danger. But in a country where there is the Finance Committe, the Public Accounts Committee and the ever watchful Legislature to look into the financial transactions of Government, that fear has no basis. The second fear is that it will create stringency in the money market and the capital for private enterprise would be lacking ; that apprehension, is due to a misunderstanding, because the market for Government loans and the market for private loans are entirely different. The market for the private loans will never be affected by the loans taken by Government.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

Under these circumstances what I have to say is—it is only to repeat what I have been saying all along—that Government must adopt a well considered and bold policy of borrowing and they must undertake the working of large scale schemes by which the people will be benefited. Therein lies the solution for un-employment. That is why I said, looking at the budget as a whole, we see that the very foundations of our finance has been put on a sound basis. In the undertaking of large scale schemes which will benefit the country as a whole lies the solution of the question of unemployment.

I wish to deal very briefly with regard to certain remarks made by the Financial Secretary in his speech. The first point that I wish to touch upon is regarding the political unrest. He has given according to me, very great importance to that topic. No doubt I think no financial administration can be safely carried on and expectations fulfilled unless there is peace in the country. That is a sound proposition which nobody can dispute. The money spent to establish peace in this country, to remove the delusion created in certain people that by violence things can be achieved and to remove from the mind of the people that it is not possible to continue to achieve any thing by unconstitutional methods, is again and I consider it as a wise investment on proper education, of the people. I do not consider it as a waste. I will consider it as part of the expenditure incurred on behalf of the Education department. I think that if Government have succeeded in instilling into the minds of the people that it is not proper to conduct violent agitations and that nothing can be achieved by such actions, the money that the Government have spent is not a waste. It is a permanent investment a solid investment, for the prosperity of the State. But I do join issue with the Financial Secretary in regard to one matter. He says that the carrying on of such violent political agitation was responsible for the lessening of the income from abkari. I think it is an unjust accusation against the State Congress. Because if my information is correct, wherever a State Congress meeting was held, on that day, the abkari shops in that locality were not able to meet the demand for toddy and Arrack. If the Financial Secretary and the Excise Commissioner will look into the accounts of those shops I am sure they will see that the abkari shops were not able to meet the demand. Their supplies were short. Then how can it be said that the State Congress activities have been responsible for a reduction in the income under abkari, I fail to see. There must be something else. It must be

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

either illicit manufacture of arrack or smuggling or something else. That is a serious matter which the Financial Secretary and the Government have to look into the first instance.

Then I wish to say something in regard to certain departments to which particular attention has been drawn. Criticism, I mean very strong criticism, has been made regarding the activities of the Agricultural and the Co-operative departments. I concede that the Agricultural and the Co-operative departments have not done all that was expected of them. Nor do I say that their working has been satisfactory. But it is not enough for us to say goodbye to the Co-operative department or to the Agricultural department. Without the efficient working of these two departments, no prosperity is possible. The main industry of the State I contend is still agriculture. I hold Sir, that co-operation in Travancore means mainly organisation of agriculture. Without the Agricultural department and the Co-operative department, working hand in hand, and working with a will not merely as one of the concerns of Government but as the most important concern of Government, nothing will come out of it. There is no way to achieve prosperity without securing the prosperity of the agricultural population. We cannot do away with the working of the Co-operative department. Whatever may be the defects in the working of the Co-operative department, whatever may be the failures experienced in the working of it, the Government have to work that department. So much in regard to that department.

Turning my attention to the Industries department I must say that it is time for Government to adopt a clear cut policy. They will have to run the Industries department for the purpose of demonstrating experiments and then stop it. Then, its work must be entrusted to a private body. In other words, the commercial working of it should be entrusted to private bodies as far as possible. We have found everywhere that the commercial undertakings by Governments have been very difficult to succeed. In the nature of things it is so. There are losses in such endeavours. An ever watchful legislative body like this will question the losses and the industry may not be able to stand such constant questioning. It is always better therefore to entrust, as far as possible, the working of commercial concerns in the hands of private concerns. Sir, the Ceramic Factory at Kundara, a branch of the Industries department, exhibited its wares at the beginning of the Sri Mulam Assembly, but now these wonderful exhibits have been taken away on the day on which the meeting of the Council has begun, probably thinking that the Council is not a very important body or that we need not see the exhibits. It may be because we are not able to effect a cut of a rupee in any item or that we have to veto the whole Industries Demand it we want to wreak vengeance on the ceramic expert. That may be the causes for the removel of those articles.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President : For the information of the member I may mention that the exhibits will be brought back here.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : I wish to say a word or two regarding the Committees that have been formed with regard to the administration of various departments. Sir, I consider that the attempt of Government to associate the representatives of the people with the working of the department more closely is a laudable one and deserves all praise. But I must at the same time point out that.

With regard to committees that are formed, we can appreciate very well the laudable intentions of Government to associate the representatives of the people with the workings of the department. The committees have been organised for the purpose of working in collaboration with the departmental heads. I wish to point out that the more I thought about the scheme the more I feel that it must be considered as an experiment for one year. So I must request the Government to work this committee scheme as an experiment in the first instance; because I find that if the departmental head and the committee members agree on a particular scheme, then there is no control or possibility for the head of the administration or anybody else to veto the scheme. Occasions may arise in this country that on account of the existing state of affairs, a particular committee may be combined in such a way that the particular head of the department will be able to accommodate the committee and manage the whole affair without proper control. So then, the advice of the head of the administration who can bring to bear upon all problems regarding the working of a department with a detached view, an impartial view, may be lost to the committee. We have experienced that every departmental head has certain facts. There is great danger in this devolution. So, I have to point out that, unless there is a central body to look into the matter irrespective of the fact whether the committee and the departmental heads agree on particular questions unless there is a feeling in the committee that that decisions arrived at will be independently looked into on merits, there may be danger. Under the present circumstances, we the representatives of the people have to take a more serious view with regard to these committees and think that the whole world is watching as to how we are going to conduct ourselves in this matter. I do not know whether we are attaching the importance that the scheme deserves.

I have one more point to say. I believe the Financial Secretary has given us almost the final figures in the budget except those figures that have been deducted by the Assembly and accepted by Government. We have been always confronted with the supplementary grants from the several departments every year. I do not expect that the estimates of the Financial Department can be so

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

accurate that there will be no necessity for any supplementary grants. In other words we do not expect anything like genius in the Financial Department. But I must say that there must be something like accurate estimating and accounting so that the possibility of bringing forward supplementary demands always should be minimised as far as possible. I learn that in England, ordinarily supplementary credits are brought forward only for the Navy and the Army. They are departments in which supplementary demands may be necessary. But it is not proper to bring forward supplementary demands for departments like Education, P. W, Sanitation etc. I do see the possibility or the unavoidability of bringing forward supplementary demands on certain occasions. But I must say that it must be minimised. I find that in recent years there is a tendency in supplementary demands increasing. That is why I pointed it out to the House.

The Financial Secretary has drawn a picture of the enormous expenditure that the State has to incur from the State Exchequer for meeting pension demands and he almost pointed out with evident anxiety and apprehension the menacing nature of health and longevity of these persons. So, from a financial point of a view there is cause for looking at the matter seriously and finding out a remedy for it. This is an expenditure that is augmenting every year and it is time that we consider what remedy we can find. But I don't think either the Financial Secretary or anybody else will suggest that extension of service will be a remedy for this ; extension of service in exceptional cases may be desirable or necessary. But I hope that to reduce the expenditure, a general policy of extension of service for all departmental heads and other servants of Government will not be adopted. I am not making this remark in respect of any individual. I must point out the truth that needs saying. A good deal of discontent is created among the subordinates who are expecting a promotion as the reward of their life time. I must say that truth and the fundamental truth has to be stated. I have just pointed out that it will not be good for Government to adopt the policy of extension which will bring discontent among the subordinates of the State Service, which will increase unemployment, and give the chance for people to question the impartiality of Government. With these words I resume my seat.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla (*Mavelikara and Tiruvella* cum *Pattanamthitta*) : The Financial Secretary has presented us a surplus Budget for which he has been congratulated for long. When I heard his speech I was reminded of a story of a father who wants to provide for his children but hoards for the future and starves his children for the present. The Financial Secretary has great industrial schemes for the future, but in regard to the present

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla.]

relief of the difficulties of the people he has comparatively little to say. Probably I must qualify this statement a little because in his speech and in the speech of the Dewan-President there is a hope for us who stand for rural reconstruction and for the progress of the poor people of this country. The two speeches have forcibly stated first the need for the organisation of Panchayats and secondly the need for the co-ordination of nation building departments. I am very thankful for these clear assurances of the change of out-look that we have been noticing. I have only two things to say with regard to these. One is that for the Panchayats only Rs. 50,000 has been allotted, an amount which is almost equal to the one provided for the reconstruction of the road from Trivandrum to Nagercoil. I would have congratulated the Financial Secretary if he had provided Rs. 2 lakhs and odd surplus for the purpose of developing the Panchayats in this country. I am very thankful for the statement about the co-ordination of these departments: The Agricultural Department, the Co-operative Department and the Industries Department have all come in. At present they are the broken limbs of a diseased body. What can we do unless we bring them together into a central organisation. The Agricultural Department goes on its own way without knowing what it has to do with irrigation, and what has the department to do with the demand for agricultural loans. The speeches of the Secretary and the President have made it very clear that co-ordination is going to be effected. We would have been glad if more details were presented before us. I want to submit to you, Sir, that I look with fear the idea of Tahsildars being made Presidents of these Panchayats. I cannot understand how a Tahsildar who is already burdened with so many responsibilities can undertake the presidentship of the panchayat also. The President of the Panchayat must be a sympathetic man who should be in constant touch with the people and who can do work in consultation with them. I have occasionally, not often, talked with Tahsildars about their work and there is not a single Tahsildar who has not told me that he is not over worked. If that is so, I do not know how this greater responsibility could be imposed on them. I hope, therefore, that Government will reconsider the question of appointing Tahsildars as Presidents of these Panchayats.

In addition to the promotion of Panchayats and the co-ordination of departments for the progress of the people of this country, I want to suggest two more things. What the people in Travancore mostly need is cheap credit for their ordinary work. If you

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

go anywhere in Travancore and come into touch with any agriculturist, you will find that the difficulty of the ordinary man is to get loan for his ordinary needs. Twenty or twenty-five years ago, when Banks were not in existence probably wealthy farmers and others kept the money for their needs and gave others on credit to be paid back on the realisation of their fruits. It has now become out of question. Now that they have lost their money in the Banks, they are no better than their neighbours. Whatever be the position of the Credit Bank, I may submit that what Travancore needs today is a net work of small banks all over the country perhaps under the supervision of a Central Bank in this State. I hope that Government will give special consideration to this request and by this request, I am sure I am voicing the views of the poor people of the country.

There is another point to which I want to draw the attention of this House. The question of fragmentation should be seriously and adequately taken up. Lands have been fragmented into such small acreages that nothing adequate could be done for the improvement of agriculture. I hope the Director of Agriculture will agree with me in this view. I know that in the economic Development Board we have made a special suggestion to the Government which was thrown out saying that it will be dealt with by the Census Commissioner. I do not know who the Census Commissioner will be. But I am sure it will not be possible for a Census Commissioner to deal with this very big question. I hope Government will take this as a separate question and deal with it for the sake of the poor people in this country.

Then I have to deal with another aspect of the Budget *viz.*, the consideration for the future of the people of the State. I am in full sympathy, as I have been often stating in this House, the nationalisation of the key industries in this country. It seems to me there are only two ways by which the poor man can be benefited. The actual worker must get his real wage either through co-operative efforts or through the State nationalising her key industries. Sir, what I want to say is this. Now we find it very difficult to look to the future and visualise the development of Travancore along these lines. We had only a kind of vague idea about the rubber factory and other factories when they came into being. There are two things that are necessary for the success of these industrial ventures. First is the personnel that control these industries. I feel that there is inefficiency and irresponsibility among those who are responsible for these ventures. This is a very general statement. I want to present before the House why I have come to this conclusion. There has been a good deal of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla.]

criticism about the official attitude towards the peop'e corruption and laziness. Whether it is a fact or not I cannot say. But the feeling is there. As a result of the discussion elsewhere you, Sir, might have understood that the feeling is strong in this country. We do not know the future of the Pallivasal Scheme. It takes a very long time to come to fruition. But watching its progress, we find a sudden change of personnel. A man suddenly comes into the field and he vanishes. I have nothing to do with that gentleman. There must have been something wrong to create such situations. Heads of Departments who control these things do not take sufficient care to see how this money can be utilised for the good of the people at large. Take the case of irrigation. Request after request has been made that about Rs. 5 lakhs should be set apart for irrigation purposes.

When we look into the budget we find that a good portion of the amount was not spent on this. I ask why? It is the duty of the Irrigation Engineer to find out where and how funds allotted for the purpose can be utilised to the benefit of the agriculturists. I have myself watched the digging up of canals recently. I was surprised to find that certain parts of the canal were dug and certain other parts were left alone. I wonder how these special officers find out the spots where the work was done. The earth which was taken out by digging was thrown out on either side of the canal with the result that a good rain fall washed all these earth again into the canal. This causes much unnecessary expense and this could have been avoided if these works were efficiently supervised.

Again Sir, coming to the budget I might say that the Financial Secretary, is a very great optimist. He has given us sources of income about which we seem to be doubtful. Take for example the income from the clay refining and porcelain factory, the budget estimate for it in 1114 was Rs. 95,000 but in the revised estimate, it is only Rs. 15,000.

President: As a matter of fact at the time when the budget was framed contracts were not settled.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, I shall congratulate the Financial Secretary when he presents the budget for the next year with regard to this item.

President: So far as China clay is concerned it is possible to enter into a contract today for all the China clay that could be got. But we should not go for the manufacturing of luxury articles but we sell it as clay.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : Sir, I am not going to continue this any further. Now I shall speak a few words about the Anchal Department. I happened to see a number of volunteers roaming along the streets of Trivandrum saying that they have been in the service for 8 years and now they have been sent away. List after list have been submitted and nothing came out of it but regret and disappointment to these people. Sir, I intend to speak about this when the demand for the Anchal Department comes up for discussion in this House.

As my honourable friend Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai said we cannot have any advance or progress without peace in the country. I agree with him. Whatever be the causes of dissatisfaction and disharmony, now I see that all the sections in this country have appealed to you for a peaceful settlement of the situation. I understand that the members of the working committee of the State Congress have approached you. I have also seen that members representing other communities have also approached you and presented their case to you. Now it seems to me that the present conditions are favourable for a peaceful settlement of the affairs of this country as all sections have approached you for peace. Therefore I hope, Sir, that you will kindly respond to this appeal. I am thankful that you have called for the co-operation of the people in carrying out the policy of the Government. I hope that the people of the country have responded to your appeals and I feel sure that you will meet their response in the same spirit. We are all anxious for the peace and prosperity of our country.

Just a word Sir, about the use of liquor. Sir, it has been suggested here that liquor was freely distributed at State Congress meetings held in the country. So far as I am concerned I am not aware of it. But who ever that may be, we cannot lay blame on any particular section or individual until we are sure whether such a thing had happened. I think it is quite unfair to lay the blame on any particular individual or any organisation without adequately studying the situation and coming to a very definite conclusion. I hope that liquor will not be used in our society and I hope that Travancore will one day witness temperance, as a practical achivement.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : Sir, on a point of personal explanation. I did not blame any individual or organisation for the use of liquor, on the other hand I blamed the Financial Secretary for attributing the loss of revenue in abkari, to the activities of the State Congress. Secondly I did not say that liquor was distributed at meetings or for that matter, in meetings held under the auspices of the State Congress. But it was

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

reported to me by reliable persons that the toddy shops in the vicinity of places where State Congress meetings were held found it impossible to cope with the demand. That is all what I said.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, first of all let me thank you for your bold and statesmanlike policy which you adopted in restoring peace and tranquillity in the country which was for a short time in a disturbed state. Now coming to the budget it is satisfying to find that a surplus has been anticipated. But we cannot be sure whether that the anticipation will turn out to be true. Government have declared on more occasions than one that prohibition is their goal. Sir, we cannot shut our eyes to what is happening elsewhere. It may not be very long before you will find confronted with temperance movement, which will decreased our revenue to a great extent. The abkari and opium revenue is a windfall and cannot be safely relied on. That revenue amounts to about 25 lakhs. Even if that source of revenue is completely gone we must be able to meet all our expenses.

Coming to the item of expense, it can be seen that the administration charges have swelled considerably during the last 10 years. Though the revenue during the last 103 years has increased only by 12 lakhs, the administration expenses have increased by over 30 lakhs and pensions by over 6 lakhs. It is high time for the Government to find out some means by which the administration charges can be well controlled. It may not be possible for us to know under which items these expenses have to be curtailed because every items of expenditure now is considered to be essential. If Government really want to control the expenditure I am sure there will not be much difficulty for the same. It is possible for Government to find ways to retrench the expenditure on pensionary contributions. The amount under this head was Rs. 9·66 lakhs in 1104 and it is anticipated that 15 lakhs of rupees will be needed for next year. The increase is very big. So it is imperative that some alteration in the Pension Rules should be made to control that source of expenditure. In this connection I may suggest that Rs. 300 should be fixed as the maximum amount to be given as pension to a retired officer. And in the case of officers drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and above per mensem, 33 per cent. of the salary should be fixed as pension. This contribution has exceeded by nearly 70 per cent. during the course of 10 years.

In connection with the expenditure on the Village Panchayats, Government have to be congratulated for setting apart a decen amount of 50,000 rupees for the next year. Although the amount is small, compared with the allotment made in previous years it is

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ten times more this time. I think it is a decided improvement and I am glad to find that the Government have an idea to see our villagers are as much benefited as the people in towns. In the administration of the Village Panchayats, I bring to the notice of Government, the present practice of electing members may be dropped. Government should begin to appoint responsible and respectable persons who can realise their position and responsibilities connected with the work. We have sufficient number of people fit for this work, like pensioned officers, respectable landlords etc., who can be nominated in the Panchayats and who are willing to work. The Retrenchment Committee had recommended the reduction of about 15 lakhs of rupees in administrative charges. All the recommendations have not as yet been accepted by Government. The same may not be considered. I shall suggest one or two instance requiring retrenchment. At present there are only 3 administrative divisions for the purpose of Revenue, Police and agriculture. That being so where is the necessity for additional divisions for the P. W. Department. I cannot understand why there should be an Executive Engineer's Office at Alwaye. The budget for the last ten years, if scrutinised, will show that the amounts set apart for works under the Executive Engineer at Alwaye were for maintaining and improving the roads. No amounts were set apart for new works except on one or two occasions. As a rule when new work to be undertaken we find the appointment of a special officer for it. For instance *i. e.*, the Alwaye bridge over the Periyar. That being the case, wherein lies the necessity for having an Executive Engineer and Office at alwaye. The Retrenchment Committee have recommended in 1931 that an Executive Engineer's Office should be abolished and by that a saving of over 12,000 rupees might be effected. Under the Executive Engineer we have Sub-Division Officers, Supervisors, Overseers etc., all qualified men who are competent to look after gravelling and metalling of roads. The palatial building at Alwaye now occupied by the Executive Engineer and staff quarters can be used for other important purposes. An Executive Engineer stationed at Kottayam can very well look after all the works in the whole of Kottayam Division including Alwaye. In my opinion that this post can be abolished with safety and the amount utilised for other important purposes.

There is another matter which I would bring to the notice of Government. The Government Advocates in the District Court are now being paid Rs 350 and 400 per mensem. They were getting only between Rs. 150 and 200 before. Now Second Judges start from Rs. 300 while the Government Advocate who is the Vakil of His

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. G. Narayana Iyer]

Court gets more pay than the Judge. Sir, this is an anomaly which ought to be removed. In these days of economic depression capable and efficient Advocates are willing to take up the work on a smaller salary *i. e.*, the salary which Sirkar Vakils were getting before. I submit that a reduction in the pay of Government Advocates may be made by which Government can save Rs. 12,000 Similar reduction of pay has to be made and can be made in other departments and a big amount can be saved.

Sir, there is a good deal of leakage in the collection and levy of import and expert duty. The persons appointed for the collection are not exports. Competent men, who know the exchange value of the currency of the various countries must be appointed. Although it may increase the expenditure to a little extent, the money that may be realised by appointing competent men as customs officers will be considerably great.

We have to develop our trade and for that purpose a commercial intelligence department is necessary. Goods sent out from here are shipped from British India as Indian goods and in the foreigncountries they areconsidered as goods from British Indian so that foreign countries do not know what all goods are produced and manufactured in Travancore. A commercial intelligence department should therefore be established and thereby trade should be developed. That will ultimately be a source of very great revenue to the Government. I request the Government to take this matter into their consideration.

It is practically certain now that Travancore will enter Federation although the details are confidential. I may be permitted to point out one important fact in this connection. It has been established or rather stated by all expert economists that the policy of levying export duty on local products is opposed to all the principles of civilised Governments except when they have got the monopoly of particular products. The Economic Development Committee have considered this question and witnesses examined were of opinion that export duty on local produce is opposed to the principle of economics. There might have existed some reason for the imposition of export duty on local products in olden days. But those conditions do not exist now. It is not safe to continue it. The cocoanut producers are suffering very serious difficulties. If Travancore enters the Federation it will be difficult to stop it even if we want, because as a defence it will be said that we were paying the duty without any profits for the last many years and our objections cannot be heard. To meet this difficulty, it is time that this duty is abolished at once irrespective of the fact that we

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

have been paying the duty for a number of years. Some six or seven years ago, the ordinary price for an acre of cocoanut farm ranged between two and four thousand rupees. Now, it has come down to one thousand. Nobody is prepared to give more. Under these circumstances, after paying the tax and export duty the producer gets absolutely nothing by way of profit on his investment. It was not possible till now to influence the Imperial Government to hear our grievances and to do something substantial to relieve the distress of the cocoanut growers. At least our Government must take this question into their consideration and redress of the standing grievance of the cocoanut growers.

As regards remission of tax granted by Government I have to say a few words. The Government granted the concession last year. The Government order was so construed that the remission benefited only complete defaulters and those who had paid in full. Those who had paid a major portion or a part did not get any benefit. This anomaly should be rectified. The construction of the order gave rise to a lot of confusion. Those who paid part of the tax due, did not pay the balance for sufficient justifying reasons. There were a good deal of confusion in the issue of patta in the northern taluks. Patta it is said, does not create title but only a document for Government for collecting tax. There are many cases in which patta stands in the name of one man whereas the real owner and man in possession is another and it is not incumbent upon the pattadar to pay the tax for the property for which patta was wrongly issued. Such pattadar might have paid tax for all the other properties legally due from him. Can he be called a defaulter and is he not entitled to the concession ? Supposing he pays tax for that property also. Can he legally recover the amount from the man in possession. This interpretation is causing much loss to a lot of people who are not legally defaulters.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Sir, a word of explanation. I may submit for the information of the House that the question has been fully considered and the Government have granted concession to all the tax-payers.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : I thank the member for the information given.

It is gratifying to find that the policy of Government is to have no more taxation. In this connection I have to make a suggestion. An entertainment tax can be safely levied. A large sum of money is wasted by the people on cinema, circus and drama. Entertainment tax is only a tax on luxury. If we are to levy a tax on entertainments, it will not be harsh. Such taxes are prevalent elsewhere. Government can get some revenue from this source

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

I wish to bring to the notice of Government another important fact. The Government were kind enough to exempt the sending of life insurance premia through the Anchal hundi system from payment of money order commission. Now there is a great deal of difficulty in getting proper receipts for the payment of land revenue. When the tax is tendered to the Proverthicar or other officers under him, the same is not in certain cases entered as paid for the particular property for which it is tendered. In the case of wrong issue of patta, the tandaper includes the tax for that property also and the amount tendered is credited towards the total amount due as per tandaper. This eventually tends to make the pattadar a defaulter because he will not be willing to pay the tax for the property over which he has no right or title but the Proverthicar can appropriate it to such property also. If the Government are kind enough to extend the concession shown in the matter of sending insurance premia, to sending tax by Anchal it will be a source of much relief to tax-payers also. I pray that the Government will be pleased to grant this concession.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, in spite of the comprehensiveness and the lucidity that have characterised the presentation of the figures of revenue and of expenditure and in spite of the brilliant speech delivered by the Financial Secretary in introducing it, I should think that the budget for the year 1115, has after all, nothing unusual. While sharing the hope expressed by the Financial Secretary as to the likely permanence of peace and contentment of the people, let me analyse the budget and see how much it will contribute to the peace and contentment of the 60 lakhs of people, though we spend over 2½ crores of rupees while we collect a little more. If it can be shown that the people are happy and contended, and that it will continue to be so for the next year, of course, I shall be the first to congratulate the Government and the Financial Secretary.

Let me take a few departments for instance. Compared with indirect revenue derived by the State, the land revenue is small. It is true that the Government have remitted considerable amounts due to failure of crops and other hardships of the peansants. It is also admitted that the Government and the departmental head are very sympathetic to this question of land revenue remission. But what do we see daily? In spite of the sympathy and good actions it is seen that every day the poor peasants are driven out of their holdings due to the operations of the Land Revenue Department in the direction of collection of arrears of revenue. Added to these, we have to see the Agricultural Indebtedness of the people. Many poor families are driven out of their holdings due to the unkind

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

attitude of the rich people or the creditors. I am taking these instances simply to show how in spite of the fabulous amount spent, the people remained very poor.

Let me take an instance from the Police Department. I admit that the Department is administrated very efficiently and peace and order is restored. But one instance I must bring to the notice of this House. Lately, we have heard that thousands of young men, qualified young men, the flower of our country, were recruited for a monthly salary of Rs. 5 I wish to bring this instance to convince this House that these young men came forward to be recruited for this paltry sum not out of any desire to serve the country, but out of sheer poverty and starvation. No one need be under the delusion that these young men came forward with a spirit to serve. They were driven to it by accute poverty which is eating into the very vitals of our people. Starvation and disease are the order of the day. Let me tell you, standing before the people and standing before the Government that a man however poor he may be, could not get his disease cured through the aid of the Medical Department, unless he pays something to the Medical Department. Sir, this is the truth and nothing but the truth. In view of these facts, my question is how we are able, and how you expect us, to be happy and contended ?

Sir, a word about the beggar problem in the State. It is true that we, who live in towns, enjoy all amenities of civilised life ; but it is not all those who live in towns that enjoy such amenities, but only a chosen few. If any of our officers—I would request you, Sir, to do it if possible and convenient, would walk through the streets of Trivandrum it would not be difficult for them to find out places where they may have to witness the horrible sight of beggars actually fighting with dogs for stray leaves thrown out of hotels and private dwellings. It is under such circumstances that we are expected to be happy and contented. In this connection, Sir, I think the Agricultural and the Co-operative Departments are more useful to the poor people of the country than any other department. I would share the view expressed by Mr. Kuruvilla that under your guidance, we would be able to see that the temperance movement becomes a success. If, added to our poverty, there is going to be the drink evil also, I do not know where things will end.

It is often said everywhere that Travancore is a very enlightened State ; and we are also very proud of that. It is true that we are spending towards education a substantial portion of our revenue. But, what steps have Government taken to banish illiteracy from our State ? Have they taken any step to introduce

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail.]

compulsory primary education? I am sure that Government are aware that, throughout India, there is the movement to banish illiteracy. If we want to keep pace with the rest of India, and if we want to keep up our present position we should introduce compulsory primary education.

Sir, a word about publice servic. Whether the Government accept the principle of communal representation or not, whether they accept it only subject to certain qualifications, or in a half-hearted manner subject to the of-quoted phrase "other things being equal," I request you, Sir, to do justice to all communities, by action and not merely in words. Two years ago, when I was speaking on the Budget, I stated that there was a limit even to patience. Let it not be understood that it is a threat. It is out of an earnest desire to see that equal justice is done to all communities alike.

I should be failing in my duty if I do not take this opportunity to make one point absolutely clear. It is now almost well known that Government are having some talks or conversation with certain political parties in this country. We have been hearing about conversations between the Government and the State Congress, and also between the Government and the National Congress. Let me make it perfectly clear that the Muslim community is neither with the State Congress nor with the National Congress.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: What is the honourable member's authority for that statement?

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: As a Muslim of this State and as one knowing the real state of affairs, in the Muslim community at any rate, I know that no Muslim Association has so far come forward expressing its willingness to join any one of these political organisations.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: Question.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: My friend may question. I may make it clear that the fact that a few individuals belonging to the Muslim community have become members of one or other of these political parties will not go to show that the community as such is in favour of either the one or the other. The number of Muslims who have joined these parties can be counted in the fingers of one hand.

Sahib Bahadur Sultan Muhiadheen: ഈ രണ്ടു സംഘടനകളിലും കൂടി എത്ര മുസ്ലിമീങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

Sahib Basadur T. Mahomed Ismail: ഓരോന്നിലും ഒന്നും രണ്ടും വീതം കണ്ടേയ്ക്കാം.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Will the honourable member Mr. Sultan Mohiadheen try to become a loud speaker? (*Laughter.*)

Sahib Bahadur T. Mohamed Ismail: What I want to impress upon Government therefore, is that any agreement reached without ascertaining Muslim opinion cannot and shall not be acceptable to the Muslim community. On behalf of the Muslim community, I request you, Sir, to take the necessary steps to ascertain Muslim public opinion before anything is done in the matter of constitutional reforms.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Six million souls; six thousand square miles of arable land; an annual revenue of about Rs. 263 lakhs: How this large population can earn their bread, educate their children, and administer their country on the most civilized lines in these circumstances, is the question that confronts us.

Ours is essentially an agricultural country and yet I cannot but remark that we are unable to raise rice—the staple food of our people—in sufficient quantity, so much so, that we have to depend upon Burma and Siam. In a country so densely peopled as ours extensive cultivation is altogether out of question. Intensive cultivation on up-to-date scientific methods is the only alternative An Agricultural Department has been working in our country for more than a quarter of a century, but it has not worked up to our expectations. It is not my object to shield the director of Agriculture from the shafts of criticism levelled against him, but I may, in all seriousness, ask the Government whether they have given the department full freedom to work out its own programme. When a demand for grant is made or when additional hands are recommended to be taken in, Government interpose and say, "Well Mr. Director, we can give you only two and a-quarter lakhs. With that, you must conduct your demonstrations, your researches and all other activities." We thus come naturally to the question of revenue which is not commensurate with our needs. According to my lowest computation, we cannot do well with anything less than Rs. 3 crores, but we have got only about a little more than Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores, *i. e.*, 37 lakhs less than what we need. How to come by this 37 lakhs without levying any additional tax, that is a vital problem that should engage our earnest attention. By the by, it must, however, be said that the Agricultural Department must be more active in its propaganda, must conduct more research work and demonstrations on ryots' lands.

At present all the salt produced in this country is produced by a few contractors who make enormous profit with the result that both Government and the people suffer a heavy loss. Now,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. M. Kesavan]

salt is a substance which is used by the poorest and the richest for food, and, besides, it is a valuable mannure and hence much in demand by the ryots. If the manufacture of salt be nationalised, Government can make at least an annual revenue of Rs. 15 lakhs more, and, at the same time, salt can be sold at cheaper rates to the people.

By the expansion of such productive schemes as the Transport and the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Works and by the nationalisation of banking, I am sure, we can raise an annual revenue of another 25 lakhs, which, as I have pointed out before, will, for the time being, be sufficient to meet our urgent demands. The "Travancore National and Quilon Bank," the premier banking concern in the State has failed and is now in liquidation. It is strange, that this opportunity has not been availed of by the people of this country. What does this mean? It must mean either that private individuals have not the insight or the knack for banking or that they have no credit in the country. Whichever it be, I urge, in all earnestness, that this is the opportunity for starting a "State Bank" with branches all over the country.

President : For commercial credit, Mr. Kesavan?

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Yes, Sir, it is to further commereial credit.

I need not add that, without a sound banking system, industry and commerce, which alone can make a country rich, cannot thrive : and so this is a pressing need and should be paid the attention it deserves by Government.

The cocoanut is the chief money crop of our country, and the dumping of Ceylon Copra into our ports, has seriously affected this industry. Since the cultivation of oil palms elsewhere, the demand for cocoanut and cocoanut oil has been steadily on the decrease, so much so, we have no foreign markets for these products now. We are obliged to depend, therefore, entirely on Indian markets for the sale of these products : and even here we have to compete with Ceylon capitalists. In Travancore, the cocoanut (as was rightly observed by the Dewan-president) is a cottage industry; and therefore we are quite powerless to fight against Ceylon Unless the people and the Government join their hands, the cocoanut industry which is now on the decline, will have to be totally neglected. The result will naturally be, fall of revenue for the Government and starvation, spread of epidemics, death, desolation and ruin for the land.

Whatever be the criticisms that may be levelled against me I am a firm believer in the doctrine of self-sufficiency in the matter of each country raising its own food. Travancore is bounte-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ously blessed by nature, and lying as it does, in the tropics, it can raise all the food crops that it needs. We have plenty of fish and fruits as well. But, these being seasonal and easily perishable we must cure and can them, so that, they might be made available for use throughout the year. If only we can do this, we shall have no complaint against dearth of food.

In this connection I am constrained to make an observation in regard to the nefarious vindictive and idiotic propaganda against the "Cold Storage" carried on by the "State Congress"—that disloyal and subversive organisation led by a group of disgruntled political malcontents whose civil disobedience programme consumed more than Rs. 3 lakhs of our hard earned revenue. But for this short-sighted agitation, fish, whose high food value is recognised by all, could have been made available to a large section of the people all the year round. Thanks to the strong and firm Government and to the loyalty and devotion of the majority of the population, the sombre clouds that darkened our political horizon, have been swept away and peace and tranquillity have been restored.

Next to food and money, our chief need is education. Though even now on the front rank, in primary and secondary education, there is a considerable percentage of illiteracy among us yet. We must spare no pains in order to eradicate illiteracy. A programme must be drawn up by which, say, within a period of ten years, there shall not be a single individual in the land who does not know how to read and write. To achieve this end, primary education must be made compulsory and a good library system be established. There are, at present, about thirty or forty grant-in-aid libraries conducted by private agencies. These libraries should be encouraged by awarding liberal grants to them. Wherever new libraries are required, private agencies must be encouraged to start them and fill them with suitable reading matter. These libraries must be placed under a special officer who will inspect them from time to time and see them turn out good work. Government have already declared their intention of a broadcasting programme and of establishing about a hundred radio stations with community receivers. If each of these libraries be made a broadcasting station as well, no better plan can be suggested to promote adult education.

Next to education, the chief point that calls our attention is the means of communication. By improving and maintaining the already existing roads and canals and opening new ones wherever necessary, every village must be connected with every other village. Transport system on all important roads and water-ways must be in the hands of Government.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K M. Kesavan]

The Health and the Medical Department have a grave and joint responsibility in eradicating widespread and dangerous epidemics such as malaria, tuberculosis, small-pox etc. Malaria has been working terrible havoc in Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad Taluks. It seems that malaria has come to stay in our land and, unless drastic and urgent measures are adopted to wipe it out, the future of our country is doomed. Among another causes which contributed to the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, malaria is said to have played an important part. Any Empire, however glorious it might be, is bound to fall, if malaria or any other dangerous epidemic, makes it its home, for, besides causing death and desolation, it deprives the surviving inhabitants of all their vigour and vitality, leaving them quite unable even to pursue their domestic pursuits.

A word about Federation and I shall finish. So much is heard about Federation and Native States joining or not joining it. Travancore is a State which has a long coast line and its position is unique among Native States in many respects. We must make ourselves sure how our financial position will be affected by joining the Federation. That is what we are most concerned with. A glance through the Government of India Act, will show that Salt, Excise, Customs, Export duties, Income Tax, Super-tax, Coinage, Post, Telegraph, Telephone, Broad-casting, Railways, Banking Mines, Minerals and several other items are classed as federal. I ask you, Sir, that if all these items are made federal what is it that remains for the State? Out of our Rs. 263 lakhs the federal items alone will, I believe, amount to 160 lakhs or thereabouts. Then we have only about a crore of rupees left. What are we to do with one crore, when more than 2½ crores is found insufficient for our bare needs? Therefore, sufficient safeguards will, I believe, be made before Travancore joins Federation if it joins at all. Another point that comes up for consideration is "what will be our status" in the Federation? If we are to be equal partners, with equal rights and privileges, we shall by all means welcome the Federation and look cheerfully forward to the day for the realisation of that noble and lofty ideal held out by Swami Vivekananda 'the Parliament of man and Federation of the World'. With these observations, I resume my seat.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I join my friends in congratulating the Financial Secretary for the lucid way in which he placed the Budget before the House. But the Financial Secretary ought to have given some schemes for the financial uplift of the people in general. Sir, as the honourable member Mr. Kesavan said,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

our country has to import a good quantity of paddy and rice every year for our use. We are proud to say that 53 per cent of the population in Travancore follow the profession of agriculture; and, inclusive of the people who are engaged in agricultural labour, 92 per cent of the population are dependent on agriculture. One third of the rice or paddy that is required for these people has to be imported from outside.

Now, let us examine whether by some means we could make the country self-sufficient in the matter of production of paddy. There are about 2 lakhs of acres in Kuttanad under paddy cultivation. Out of these two lakhs, nearly 1,75,000 acres are being cultivated only once in alternate years and some lands are being cultivated only once in three years. What is it due to? There are so many factors that have contributed to this deplorable state of affairs. One is that the people, after going in for the present day system of education, have got an aversion for cultivating the lands themselves. Another thing is that the lands of the poor people are going into the hands of the richer people who do not cultivate the lands themselves. The third reason is that there are no funds available for the agriculturists or that there is no credit for the agriculturists. Whatever suggestions the agricultural Department may give to the ryots in the matter of improved methods of cultivation, they are not able or prepared to follow them for want of funds in their hands. So, the prime concern of Government should be to see that there is credit available for these agriculturists. How is this credit to be brought about? Credit could be brought about only when there is a position when money once borrowed is compelled to be returned. Then only there will be credit in the country Now, the realisation of the money or paddy that is lent to these agriculturists, through the civil courts has become so very difficult that every sane creditor will grudge to lend a single grain or one chuckram to an agriculturist.

Another question is that the Agricultural Department is trying its level best to see to the improvement of paddy cultivation in Kuttanad area also Lately the Government have sanctioned an Agricultural Sub-Inspectorate for Kuttanad. But the Agricultural Department alone can do nothing for us. Nor can the Co-operative Department and the Agricultural Department together do anything for us. Only if the Land Revenue Department, the Public Works Department, the Police Department, the Electrical Department and the Medical Department would combine and chalk out a plan for our welfare, we will be able to reap the real benefit which Government intend to give us.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar.]

Now, Sir, there are about thousands of acres of kari lands in Takazhi and Purakkad, portions of which have been brought under cultivation. The yield there is very poor. The obstacle that stands in the way of the successful cultivation of these lands is the silting up of a few canals that run east to west through these kari area. Sir, the Board of Agriculture at its meetings has been recommending to Government the deepening of these canals. I am sure that if these canals are deepened, the present yield will be doubled. After all, the expenditure will be very small. Let me ask the Government whether the Chief Engineer or any other officer concerned has come to the spot to see it. He cannot come there because, if he comes by a motor boat through that canal, I am sure its propellor will be broken. Even if the Agricultural Department recommends for such a thing, who will care for it. So, I say that during a certain part of the year when these lands are brought under cultivation, all these officers should be asked to go to Kuttanad at the same time and investigate the matter and see to the redress of the grievances of the people in the area. Then only will we get some sort of encouragement. A lot of money is being spent by these officers individually on travelling allowance. Why not they allot some time when all of them can come to the same place. Then, one man may say "I want sufficient water for my fields" to the Chief Engineer and another man may say "I want the Forest Department's leaves for manure" to the Head of the Forest Department. If all the officers are present, all these things could be brought to their notice for discussion between them and prompt action.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M. the President presiding.

Mr M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: I was speaking on the necessity for the departmental heads to publish their tour programme beforehand and to adjust it for enabling the non-official public to meet them in a central place and conferring with them about their needs. If such a policy had been adopted, the difficulties of the Kuttanad cultivators could have been redressed to a large extent. As an instance in point, I will say one thing. The Kuttanad ryots petitioned to Government that they require a special Irrigation Officer to work under the Irrigation Act The Government said that those services could be met by the P. W. D. Irrigation Officer at Alleppey and that no separate officer is needed to work under the Irrigation Act, but according to section 23 of the Irrigation Act the Tahsildar is the proper officer vested with that power. But in the face of such a clear position, the Government says that the P.W.D. officer would suffice. I would bring to the notice of Government that if they have in view the importance of bringing 1,75,000 acres

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

of coconut land under cultivation, the appointment of a special office under the Irrigation Act, would certainly solve the copra problem. There will be a considerable improvement in the unemployment problem also. Another difficulty is that people who go in for paddy cultivation do not secure adequate price for the paddy produced in the land. That has to be improved so that the paddy cultivator may have an incentive to cultivate his land in an intensive manner and produce enough yield from it. In connexion with this problem, I may suggest that a heavy duty may be fixed on the import of paddy and rice into this land.

It is found that there is a considerable reduction in revenue under 'Stamps.' One of the reasons is that there are no facilities in rural areas to purchase stamp papers. In our place, there are no cinemas and nobody is going to see cinemas either. In the same way, because there is no stamp vendor, there is no purchase of stamps by the people at large. They manage to get on without stamp papers. It may be penal, but that is the fact. We have Anchal Offices all over the country. For every third mile or so, there is facility for posting anchal letters. Why not the Anchal Masters who are within easy access of the rural population be made ex-officio vendors for selling stamp papers too. When they are allowed to,possess and sell anchal stamps, why not they be entrusted with the selling of other stamp papers as well? That way, revenue under 'Stamps' could be improved.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishna Tampi: Sir, before I make my observations on the Budget I will have to make clear the position of my party, a party whose strength in this House is in inverse ratio to that in the country. In spite of the provocations offered by my friends, I will have to assume an attitude which will not be taken exception to by even the hardest critics of the State Congress, because I understand that my party has entered on a stage of direct appeal to and contract with the Government. I understand that the leaders of the movement are having useful and fruitful conversations with the head of the administration and the whole country is awaiting with interest the results of the combined labours of the Government and the political parties in the country.

Speaking about the Budget, certainly I have to congratulate my honourable friend the Finance Member in spite of his side hits on the State Congress. After all, things have changed very much. Hard words do not break bones. A year has elapsed since the movement was started. If my friend Mr. Kesavan is singing the old song, I have only to say that it has come a year too late. I really congratulate the Financial Secretary for making the best of a bad

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

situation. I am also glad to note that the financial position is very sound. Mention was made that some people were making very irresponsible statements questioning the solvency of the State. If people have made such statements, certainly they deserve a place in a mental hospital. Whatever the political predilictions of a man might be, it is certainly unpatriotic of him to mi-represent his country or under-estimate the financial solvency of the State (*Hear hear.*) If any strange people make irresponsible statements, I have to state on the floor of this House that the Government should not take it that members of the party to which I have the honour to belong have made those statements. After all, we are being educated in political matters and that being so, even if there are people who make such observations, I think that with experience, they will grow wiser, if not sadder for the observations they have made. Our financial position is certainly better than that of the neighbouring States and Provinces and if the Government continue to make the same progress in industrial matters and nation-developing activities, we will be entering on a stage of further prosperity. That takes me on to another question. Whatever political differences there be between the people of my party and other parties or between the Government and the party or parties it is time that Government and the people drop political recrimination in view of the developments taking place outside the State. On the eve of entering the Federation, it is the duty of every patrictic citizen to support the Government and to strengthen the hands of the Government in making their legitimate demands. (*Hear, hear,*) It is the prime duty of every patriotic citizen to encourage and foster mutual trust before entering the Federation. The question of federation leads me on to another aspect, namely, the policy of my party. There is an impression abroad that we are seeking some outside help of a political party. On behalf of the party I have the pleasure to announce that this State Congress party is not directed or controlled, nor will allow its activities to be controlled and directed by any outside agencies however big they be. We have also learnt by experience in the same way as Government that it is not unwise to seek the help of experts from outside and depend on the advice, rather technical advice, of some people of acknowledged standing. To say that our party is in any way affiliated to an outside organisation is the grossest calumny on the integrity of my party. We have said already that we have nothing in common except perhaps that common Indian citizenship with outside organizations in India. We know that in our Cocoanut trouble with Ceylon in our International Convention tangle, so far, no politician of any note from British India has made common cause with

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Travancore. Similar is the case in many matters affecting our country. We have more perhaps in common with distant Japan than with Bombay mill owners or their politics. This does not mean that we disown the very useful help, sincere advice, given to us by very eminent politicians beyond the Ghats.

Sir, in the Budget that has been presented, the Financial Secretary has been thinking more about the towns than about the country-side. The provision made for the improvement of the country-side is negligible by the side of the huge sums set apart for the improvement of the amenities of the different town parts of the land. I was certainly disappointed to see that no provision was made for the improvement of public health in Kuttanad and in the coastal areas. On very many former occasions, representations have been made on the floor of the Legislature for the constitution of a health unit for Shertala, Kayancolam and other such areas where elephantiasis is in the nature of an endemic. That was why I was wondering, when there are more important needs to be attended to how the Government proposed to spend a huge sum of money on the construction of a concrete road for a distance of 42 miles or so.

Also I have to observe that the Education Department has been starved. When elsewhere University education came into prominence, there was a tendency to neglect the Education Department and that tendency is unfortunately visible in our Budget also.

Year after year, I have been crying in the wilderness about the necessity of supplying furniture and constructing buildings for elementary schools. The same neglect appears in regard to the free supply of text books to poor school children and also providing medical inspection of school children. No provision has been provided for in respect of those items in the Budget that is presented before the House. Some allotment appears to have been made for propaganda purposes and also for sub Assistant Surgeons for going round and visiting the half starved school children in a limited area

I am grateful to Government for making arrangements for enfranchising and registering Pandaravaga viruthies. May it be the function of Government to make similar satisfactory arrangements regarding the Kandukrishi lands also. I know that this subject does not come within the purview of this House. But I appeal to Government to do what they can to see to the enfranchisement and registry if possible, of those lands and if it is not found feasible, at least to remove the inequities involved in that matter. I recently saw a curious rule issued by Government regarding the punitive assessment for supposed conversions of those lands, which in cent. per cent. cases have resulted in the improvement and value

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

of the lands. We have also some grievance in the matter of commutation of tax. In the taluks of Mavelikara and Kartigapally the rate is different from other taluks. That inequality could be easily removed with the help of the Government.

Mr. K M. Kesavan: What is the inequality?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Inequality in prices, evidently.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: How much is the differnce, exactly?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: It varies from time to time according to the market price.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: May I know the inequality to which the member referred to?

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: It is 12 chs in Ambalapuzha and 13½ chs in Kartigapally and Mavelikara Taluks.

Mentioning about Kandukrishi, I will go on to the Land Revenne Department and its working. One of the taluks or rather all the taluks which I represent have been most heavily assessed. It is time that there should be a re-settlement. That re-settlement need not necessarily be an enhancement of the assessment. Government should give instructions that the aggregated amount of assessment should not be increased beyond a certain limit and if there is an equitable redistribution it will be welcomed by people of these taluks which have been most heavily assessed during the last settlement. I am reminded of the sad plight of the ryots of Karthigapally and Karunagapally taluks which were very prosperous during the last settlement. But since then cocoanut pests have worked great ravages and one will find that most of the cocoant gardens do not yield even one tenth of what they used to yield some 20 or 33 years ago. In areas like that re-settlement will be considered a very great boon. There are other areas and taluks which pay only a nominal assessment to Government and in many cases only nominal taxes huge profits without giving anything in return to the Government. Therefore re-settlement has to be started possibly on a small scale with one or two taluks to start with, so that it may be completed within 9 or 10 years throughout the state.

As a member of the legal profession, I am certainly thankful to the Government for making arrangements for printing the Acts and Proclamations. In that case I request the Government that in the matter of editing it may be left to some very competant lawyer

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

or body of lawyers without Government taking any responsibility for the views taken by the individual editor or editors concerned. Thereby the value of the book will be very much enhanced. There are a good number of such lawyers though it is not very much appreciated by the litigant public and it is not very difficult to find out who are rich in legal lore, but at the same time who are not perhaps oppressed by multiplicity of briefs. A few of them may be entrusted with the work of editing the Acts and Proclamations.

In that connection I will also remind the Government of the necessity of starting or organising a Law Commission which will go into the question of avoiding fragmentation of agricultural holdings so eloquently referred to by Mr. Kuruvilla. Sir, Government will be aware that the plight of the people in this land especially of the people governed by the Marumakkathayam law is certainly pitiable in so far as fragmentation is going on even in the course of the same generation. To avoid that and to see that a large class of His Highness' subjects do not go into complete economic ruin it is the duty of Government to appoint a Law Commission.

Miss Theresa Kora (*Todupuzha* cum *Minachil*): Sir, I rise to congratulate the Financial Secretary for the surplus budget which he has placed before us. His optimism is likely to succeed because the congress movement in the country is slowly losing ground and public confidence in the Government is increasing day by day.

But I regret to say that the attitude that the Government takes towards the rural parts is simply step-motherly. Means of communication, healthy sanitary conditions of the people inhabiting the rural areas; these are neglected by the Government to an intolerable extent. If there is dissatisfaction and discontent in the land it is because of this neglect. For instance, we, the people of Meenachil, were agitating for generations for putting up a bridge on the Meenachil River at Palai. Member after member brought this fact to the notice of the Government, but to no effect. Some ten years ago an attempt was made towards the construction of that bridge. And pillars were actually put up. But for some reason or other no budget allotment was made in the next years budget. Afterwards the pillars which were actually planted were taken away. Since then member after member sent interpellations to the Council or Assembly and the plea on the part of the Government was invariably 'want of funds'. If funds are not sufficient why not raise a loan and make out country parts more healthy, more convenient and better

Similarly roads and other means of communications in Meenachil are in a deplorable condition. Only a small amount is

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Miss Theresa Kora.]

allotted for maintenance of this road. So also most of our Government offices are put up in rented buildings. In spite of the fact that the poor tax payer in Meenachil pays as much or even more than the tax payer in Trivandrum or Nagercoil, his needs are not attended to. Sir, this is a very sad condition of affairs.

Again there is much heart burning in some corner on account of the inadequacy of representation in public service of certain communities. Roman Catholics are not represented in many branches of the service. For instance, in the Land Revenue, Excise, Police, Forest, Secretariat and many other departments, their representation is very inadequate. It is not as a means of livelihood alone that people want representation in public service. It is their birth right as citizens of Travancore that they demand representation. Public service is position of vantage where they can exercise power influence and authority. It is not the pay alone that counts. It is influence, prestige and responsibility.

Agricultural indebtdness in the country is appalling. Unless some speedy and effective remedy is applied, the discoutent among the masses is bound to increase.

Sir, the people of Travancore are proverbialy peace-loving and loyal. If they show signs of unrest it is because as in olden days their lives have become miserable, nasty and short. Unemployment among the educated classes, increasing indebtedness of the agriculturists, the spread of malaria and other diseases, inadequate representation in public service ; these are the real causes of discontent in the land. If the Government can tackle these problems successfully, the agitation and unrest will disappear in time.

Mr. James Flectcher : (*Kalkulam and Vilavankod* cum *Neyyattinkara*) : I am one with other members who have congratulated the Financial Secretary. However I was mildly amused by the extra pains taken by the Financial Secretary to vindicate what has not been challenged or impugned *viz*,, our financial stability. The apparent decrease in our surplus investments, as explained by the Dewan President, is more than set of by our capital works to the tune of Rs. 4 crores, while the elasticity of our revenue as well as the efficiency and adaptability, of our administrative mechinery have been demonstrated by the insignificant deficit with which we are closing this year in spite of the violent disturbance that occurred during the earlier part of the year. This shows clearly that our financial position is sound and impregnable. The balancing of the budget every year and the building up of huge

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

reserves were looked upon as the primary function of our financial administration. But capital works and utility cencerns of more or less permanent national importance were not thought of except when there was surplus in the income or unless those surplus incomes could be augmented by the timid withdrawal from the old reserves. It is clear that under such financial policy anything like fast all round progress is impossible. The new reorientation of the financial policy announced, by the Dewan-President namely that in future we shall finance our reproductive works solely from loans raised for that purpose in quite in keeping with the accepted canons of finance. There is a limit tc the sacrifice which one generation can be called upon to shouldere for the benefit of the future generations. Now that principle has been laid down for financing future reproductive works by means of specific loans, I take it, Sir, that the logical out come of the new policy would be that there will be so much of surplus funds available for nation-building and public welfare activities. Some of my friends here stated that rural parts are not adequately looked after by the Government. When this new policy is adopted there will be sufficient funds available for improving all the rural areas.

I am not unmindful of the streneous efforts that are being made towards the uplift of the masses and the amelioration of their conditions. This year, Sir, we who come from the South Travancore have to be thankful to the Government very much for the proposed first class main road for the tube wells at intervals along that road, for the supply of water to the parched area of Muttom, for the scheme for augmenting the Kodayar Project, and for the encouragement of cottage industries on that side. And all these things will go to help the people of South Travancore. It reaches the very homes of the rural people. So far as the road is concerned, certain friends have been questioning why so much more is spent for the southern main road at this juncture. I shall state that it is in the fitness of things that we should make a beginning somewhere ; and the southern main road is chosen as it brings large sums of money in the way of tolls and in the way of transport profit to the Government. And therefore, a road which yields such a large income should have the benefit first out of that income. And by having a dustless road not only the people but also the Government will be benefited. The Transport Buses will have longer life. Therefore, an investment of a big sum for the improvement of the road is good, necessary and proper. The schemes which have already been launched by Government have justified their policy of industrialisation and hold out bright hopes for the future. The State Transport is earning handsome profits now. The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric scheme will come into operation soon and

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi]

will pave the way for large scale industrialisation. The once moribund Sugar Factory is now working very well and bringing good profit to the Government. The Ceramic Factory is a great success. Now, the Rubber Factory, the one concern that had not worked to the schedule, is to be resuscitated and put on its feet. These industries and others to come will bring prosperity to the people in the rural areas. Sir, there was some complaint regarding the poverty of the rural areas. I know, Sir, it is impossible to solve the proverty problem completely. However, Government are trying their best to ameliorate the conditions of the rural population. Even in this year's budget it will be seen that large sums of money are set apart for the uplift of the depressed classes. It is seen from the budget that about Rs. 2 lakhs will be spent for the uplift of the depressed classes not only in the matter of improving their colonies where they are to live but also in the way of fees concession, by purchasing books and clothes for them and also in so many other ways, the condition of the depressed classes is being improved as far as possible by Government.

Similarly, there is the new scheme of introducing the Panchayats in all the villages. That will bring about a centre where the people can meet and learn to help themselves. There is a proposal to introduce radios in the rural areas so that they may have amenities which the town people enjoy now. There is yet another proposal to improve the scheme of circulating libraries in rural parts. The Public Health Department is very active in the rural villages and they are doing their level best to improve the hygienic condition of the rural population. And with the new scheme of industrialisation that is being introduced the rural population will have a very prosperous future. As I have stated already, our Government can certainly take credit for the notable achievement on this line. I am sure that the honourable members would co-operate, with the Government in the work for bringing prosperity to the rural population.

Then Sir, one word about communal problem. Whether we accept proportionate communal representation or not, we cannot shirk our duty of meeting out communal justice. Taking the case of the Latin Catholics which number about 4 lakhs it must be admitted that they have not been vouchsafed anything like a fair share in Government appointments. The castewar statements produced in another place show that there is not a single Latin Catholic in the ranks of the Proverthicars, Conciliation Officers, in the staff of the Arts, Science and Law Colleges or in the higher ranks in the Secretariat. The state of affairs in other departments

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

is hardly better. There is no excuse now of the dearth of qualified hands in the community. Let us hope that justice will be done to this community as we wish that it should be done to the members of other communities.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon (*Trivadrum* and *Nedumngad* cum *Chirayinkil*) ; Sir, I rise to make some observations on the general policy underlying the budget and also to make a few suggestions in regard to the working of the administration based upon this budget. I shall begin with the latter and conclude with the former. The Budget reveals that more than 50 per cent. of the total expenditnre comes under the head of salaries and pensioner, contributions. I also understand that the expenditure on account of pensionary contributions is increasing year by year. It is high time for us to find out some remedy to cope with this growing demand. Sir, it is an easy solution to cut down expenditure on salaries by adopting salary cuts. I do not consider that it is practicable or desirable to make salary cuts. I am against all reform which causes bitterness to any class of people in the State, especially if it causes discontent among the officers which may tend to the administration being jeopardized. The only remedy for this is to tap prominent sources of income for increasing our revenue. I would suggest, that, without increasing the burden on the people our revenue could be increased firstly by popularising and developing our Pallivasal Scheme, secondly by developing the sea ports of the State and thirdly by extending the Transport Scheme so as to cover all the roads and water routes in the country. The Pallivasal Scheme inaugurated by that popular Dewan Mr. M. E. Watts of endearing memory, is considerably developed and almost perfected due to your exertions. By lowering the rates for the consumers and by finding suitable markets for the surplus of power generated, and also by enlarging the scope of the cottage industries, I think that a steady income can be derived from the scheme. So also in the case of sea ports in the country. No doubt, the Cochin Harbour may affect favourably the Port of Alleppey in its importance as a port and there are three remaining ports which require development and improvement, namely, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel. I would suggest, in this connection, that the pier at Trivandrum should be improved and piers should be constructed at Quilon and Colachel. For this the services of Mr. Kamesam may be adequately availed of.

The third item which constitutes a source of income is the Transport Scheme. By having the system working in a small portion of the roads in the country we have already found that it yields a net profit of 13 per cent. So proportionately we expect a decent income if the scheme is extended througout the State. The

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. V. Sankara Menon]

scheme should include in its scope the water ways also. No doubt, the ideas and suggestions may be excellent in themselves but for the useful working of these schemes it is necessary that the people shoul regard the prosperity of Travancore as their own concern. They should not hesitate to co-operate with the Government and they must think that it is their own affair. If that attitude is obtained I am sure that all these schemes would result in success.

Now I would like to say a few words about the development departments of the State. These comprise of the Agricultural Department, the Co-operative Department and the Industrial Department. These three departments are not working to our satisfaction. It is high time for the Government to make them function on proper lines up to our expectations. The reason why these departments do not work as efficiently as they ought to is that they are not placed under first class officers. If they are placed under first class officers the departments would command greater respect and co-operation of the people and also the co-operation of other departments which is necessary for their successful working. These three departments may be put together under one officer.

Mr Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know——

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: I do not yield Sir.

Sir, I was suggesting that these departments should be placed under one officer who may be designated as the Development Commissioner, giving him one of the highest rank in service ; and he may be made responsible to the people whose co operation and respect should be the basis of the working of these departments. In this connection, I may suggest that a Labour Commissioner have to be appointed according to the recommendation of the Labour Committee and these may then be entrusted to one Commissioner.

Now I wish to say something about the Public Works Department. A comm ttee have already been appointed to look to the needs of the people and the working of this department. So, I do not intend to say much on it. I would suggest that Travancore should be provided with as many bridges as there are demands for them. The services of Mr. Kamesam may be utilised also in this case. In this connection I may also say a word about the Rubber Factory. The Rubber Factory and the Sugar Factory were considered as white elephants of the State. But the Sugar Factory has been blackened and is now working at a profit. So, I submit that the Rubber Factory should also be made to work at a profit so that it may not remain a white elephant any longer. It can be worked at least for tranport department purposes and for making cycle tubes which have a large demand in the State.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Lastly, I may say a word about our Judiciary. Sir, Travancore is proud of its Judiciary. Sir, any idea of agreeing to submit our highest court to any other Judiciary in the world should not be entertained. The Travancore Judiciary is so perfect and above criticism that I should not wonder if the suggestion was just the otherway and if the assistance of the High Court is sought for as a revisional or appellate court by the provinces for deciding intricate and interstatal questions of law. I will welcome that idea. But unfortunately, it has been attacked by the cancer of delay. It is essential to eradicate that evil. In this connection, I suggest that small cause and execution side be separated from the original side and separate arrangements made for the purpose.

Sir, these are the main points that I wish to urge for the attention of the Government. They relate to the constructive side of the budget.

Now, I wish to say a few words on the general policy of the State. I understand that there is a *mamool* with the honourable members of this House to begin their speeches by congratulating Financial Secretary or otherwise saying something in approbation or disapprobation of the budget produced before the House. Sir, I have broken that *mamool*. It may be stated that I am not well-versed in the practice of the members of this House and that I am new. No Sir, I am old enough, sufficiently old, with my 25 years' experience as a graduate-in-law. I have been attending the proceedings of the Legislatures and besides, I was a member of the old Assembly. Also, I was a member of the staff of the Huzur Office and some of my collagues and even juniors are now adorning the treasury branches here. I am not new. I say that we should consider that the Financial Secretary and any other officer of the Government as not belonging to one class by themselves and the non-official of this House as belonging to a separate class. I regard both the non-official members and the official members as belonging to one entire class forming part of the same machinery of administration meant for the good of the people. God Maha Vishnu is represented in our *Puranas* and *Vedas* as a *Virat Purusha* in whom is contained all the 14 *lokas* with everything that exists in them. I would say that His Highness Sri Chitra Thirunal Maharaja of Travancore is the *Virat Puman* so far as Travancore world is contained, in whom everything that exists in Travancore is concerned. This *Virat Puman* has entrusted certain individuals and bodies with the work of looking after the welfare ef the State, some of them form the executive side of the Government machinery with you as the Head and others forming the legislative branch with you again as President. Wherein lies the difference between the two? I would consider that the official as well as the non-official members of this

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. V. Sankara Menon]

House have equal responsibility so far as the welfare of the people entrusted to their care is concerned. I am not satisfied with the mere show of a spirit of co-operation ; I want to emphasise that we are one and that we work for the same common cause. If this idea has been rooted in the minds of all, I am sure all this bitterness would not have arisen last year. But it may be said that it is alright in theory and that in fact the members of the legislature have no power. The fault, I would say, lies more in us. If we are united and work together with the sole idea of the welfare of the people in our hearts, I think that our presence can be made to be felt in any department. There is no use of fighting on that fact. We must look upon the officers as part of the same organisation to which the honourable non-official members of this House belong. Sir, you are the head of the Political Body, the officers are the hands and then we form the Budhi of that body and the body is working and must work for the common cause. Sir, Travancore is very unique so far as the rest of the world is concerned. It is blessed by nature with all that is necessary for a land of paradise. Her people are highly cultured and amiable, to quote the certificate of the Financial Secretary. Then, why is it that we do not advance to that state or level that is expected of us. The only solution is that there should be the feeling that we are one, officers and representatives. If that is recognised, if such a spirit is made the basis of our efforts. I, V. Sankara Menon, a member of the Legislative Council do proclaim at the top of my voice that.....

President : Order, order. The member will address the Chair.

Mr. P. I. Simon (*Municipal Councils*) : Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is a member justified in commenting on the constitution of this House? He was commenting on the constitution of the House.

President : No. He was not commenting on the constitution of this House.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon : Sir, I assert that it we are to work in this spirit of oneness, Travancore will within a short time rise to the heights of glory as resplendent as the sun and become a model not only for all India but for the world even I say that if the doings of H. H Marthanda Varama Maha Raja and Ramayyian Dalava are written in Golden letters, I am sure that the reign of H. H. the Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja and the services of Sir Sachivothama C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar will be recorded in Diamond letters in the History of Travancore. With that hope I resume my seat.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): Sir, the Financial Secretary's speech shows that provision has been made for the requirements of a progressive administration. I congratulate him on that fact. But I cannot say that his speech is perfect. There are points about which I have to complain. I am a Harijan worker and when the Financial Secretary comes to deal with the Harijans, he has done me a little injury by coupling my activities with that of the Co-operative Department. The Co-operative Department, of all Departments in the State today, stands somewhat discredited.

President: Where does the honourable member find his objection?

Mr. M. Govindan Sir, paragraph 23 and 24, page 60 of the Financial Secretary's speech may be referred to. The heading is 'Co-operative Department' and the up-liftment of backward communities'. While the present Financial Secretary was in charge of the Co-operative Department, the up-liftment of backward community was under his charge. So it might be that he had associated the upliftment of backward communities with the Co-operative Department because of his old association. The Co-operative Department has absolutely nothing to do with the backward communities today. The backward communities are today connected with the University.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai (*Tovala cum Agastiswaram*): Sir, May I know to what community the Harijans belong?

Mr. M. Govindan: Sir, the Harijans are the economically backward and uneducated people of the country. They were untouchables' until the Gracious Royal Proclamation which allowed them Temple entry.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: May I know whether they have any caste name?

Mr. M. Govindan: Yes, several.

My complaint goes further. The Financial Secretary has given the total expenditure incurred on this backward communities as Rs. 2 lakhs. He has mentioned some of the direct expenditure incurred specifically. They come to about ten or fifteen thousand rupees. All the rest must be in direct. What is this indirect expenditure has not been clearly explained. If for free registry of lands he has put down a price, I submit that is hard.

President: He has been directed to furnish details before the close of the meeting.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: May I request the honourable member who is the Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh to read the report of the Department of the backward communities?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. M. Govindan : Sir, I am afraid that I should not come into conflict with the Pro-Vice Chancellor.

President : If in some other respect there is co-operation, in this respect there may be a single conflict.

Mr. M. Govindan : I am thankful to the Government for the provision that they have made for the Schools in the State. In fact, the Financial Secretary has omitted to mention the generous grants that we are getting for a number of Harijan Schools, about 29 or 30, from the Education Department. I believe that this was taken as indirect help given to us.

Closely allied with the work of the upliftment of Harijans, that is the poor classes in the State, is the one *viz.*, communal representation in public service. It is a fairly vexed question though elsewhere the motion based upon communal representation has been passed. No amount of formulation of general policy can avail to remedy the existing defects without rules definitely framed for the recruitment. No general policy in the matter of recruitment to the public service can remedy the existing defects. Rules calculated to remedy the defects, have to be framed. I must admit, Sir, that, under the present rules, the unrepresented and the backward communities are able to secure more appointments in Government service than before when there was only a general declaration by Government that, other things being equal, preference would be given to the members of the unrepresented and inadequately represented communities. The present Recruitment Rules assure a definite proportion for each community ; and a definite method of rotation for the lower division is also fixed. Still, the rules are not adequate to remedy the defects in the higher divisions ; that has been our experience during the last 3 years of the working of the Rules. One has only to invite a reference to the Civil List in order to substantiate that statement. It is the lower classes, particularly the Hindus who were denied admission to schools and were therefore handicapped in the race for education, it is those backward communities that are not able to get adequate representation if the rule of efficiency is strictly followed. Certainly, efficiency has also to be looked into ; I am not one who would plead for absolute numerical representation straightaway without reference to all rules of efficiency. But I must say that there are many appointments for discharging the duties of which there are ever so many qualified and efficient hands among the various backward communities. There are several appointments in which what is more needed, what is more valuable for the officer, is a little sympathy towards the people, and character, more than proficiency in literary composition. Examination, the only available practical test for efficiency, is not a satisfactory test of real character. Real sympathy with the poorer classes I shall not say 'poorer classes' alone

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

sympathy with all classes, that is what is wanted in many appointments. For that, a more liberal policy has to be laid down, and reduced to definite rules to be practically applied by the officer in charge of recruitment to public service. My prayer is that Government may take up the present rules for reconsideration in view of their expressed policy, and modify them with a view to remedy the existing defects. There are some departments in regard to which the recruitment is left entirely to the departmental head himself; these departments do not come under the Public Service Recruitment Rules. My submission is that no exception should be made, and that recruitment to all departments must be subject to the Public Service Recruitment Rules in force.

I would also submit in this connection that it is all-important that the Secretariat, which is the main centre of influence in the State, should have more adequate representation of all communities at a nearer day than may be possible in the case of the other departments. So far, with regard to the recruitment to the public service.

I next go on to the Education Department. I have already referred incidentally to the education of the backward communities; I shall now deal with the Education Department generally. My complaint against the speech of the Financial Secretary is that, in respect of a department for which we are spending about 22 per cent. of our revenues, my friend has thought it fit to devote only a short paragraph, not covering even half a page, in his speech. This is a real complaint, Sir, because, when we are spending nearly Rs. 50 lakhs on a department, its activities and progress ought to have been more definitely and clearly indicated and explained by the Financial Secretary, so as to inspire confidence in the public.

Mr. M. Govindan Pillai: May I point out to my honourable friend that that short paragraph in my speech is only supplemental to the detailed administration report of the department

Mr. M. Govindan: But, I am speaking of the proportionate space allotted for the department, in the Financial Secretary's speech.

Sir, in regard to the Education Department my fear is that our present high percentage of literacy by means of which we are now able to say that we are in the forefront of educated India, will soon become comparatively not so high as hitherto; because, other parts of India, as was observed a couple of hours ago by my friend Mr. Ismail, have now taken up the matter very seriously and have already begun to introduce compulsory education. Experiments are being made in that direction in many places. Sir, Travancore has very great convenience for starting compulsory education; the scheme is not likely to involve any very heavy additional expenditure since we

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. M. Govindan]

have already one primary school for every square mile. Even if it is found that we may have to incur heavy additional expenditure if we introduce compulsory elementary education throughout the State simultaneously, I would suggest that we may proceed gradually and start with municipal areas so that in course of time we would be able to keep space with the result of India. If we do not make a beginning now, our present enviable position might be lost to us. It is a case of real apprehension, Sir.

I have only one word more, and that is complimenting the Financial Secretary, and the Dewan-President for his address at the last Joint Session, for so clearly pointing out that the salvation of the country depends upon its industrialisation; because, any amount of intensive agriculture may not help us to meet our growing demands. We cannot go back to olden days and simplify our habits; that would be, as somebody said, rolling the Ganges back to the Himalayas. The current cannot be stopped nor reversed. Standard of life has to be improved; and that cannot be done without industrialisation. That fact has been fully recognised in the Financial Secretary's speech and in the speech of the Dewan-President at the Joint Session. I am glad that a considerable portion of the expenditure budgetted is towards the attainment of that object.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: Sir, according to me, the budget which had been presented to us this year is a very valuable document. It has got an importance and significance of its own. It provides a fitting reply to those who have been carrying on false propaganda regarding our financial resources, our financial stability and our financial position in general. Sir, my honourable friend Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi denied that the members of his party had been spreading scandals regarding the financial stability of this State. Sir, not only within the State but also outside, it has been their chief function to spread false and reckless statements about our finances; and now Mr. Tampi denies all that. The public, here and elsewhere, know the truth. Whatever that be, I would once more point out that the present budget is a fit reply to those who have been carrying on the false propaganda.

Sir, in previous years, the Financial Secretary's speech used to deal only with the budget of the previous year, of the current year and of the coming year. This year our Financial Secretary takes us as far back as 1105, and, by a close scrutiny and comparison of figures on the receipt and the expenditure side, up to 1115, he has been able to convince us how Government are making rapid and steady progress, and how they successfully combated the world wide economic depression and the grave political unrest in the State;

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

In his 'retrospect' of a decade the Financial Secretary gives us an idea—in an entirely original method which is most appreciable—as to how our finances have grown—in his own words—'from strength to strength', with ample provision for all nation-building activities and social amenities, without recourse to fresh taxation. Now, Sir, if a State progresses like this, the receipt as well as the expenditure side increasing rapidly and simultaneously, in spite of the economic depression, adverse trade conditions and grave political unrest, what other test is needed to convince anybody of the financial stability of that State? That is the argument of our Financial Secretary in his speech. Sir, our Financial Secretary is usually eloquent in speech: he has been more eloquent in this portion of his speech. His righteous indignation is clear. I may assure him that, as has been made clear by Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi, the attempt of the Financial Secretary has been quite successful.

The public outside as well as the public here will no longer be deceived by any such false propaganda. Even the maliciously inclined people will not dare to spread such statements. So, I congratulate the Financial Secretary for his most convincing and lucid exposition of the really sound, to use his own words, 'of the unassailably sound' financial position of the State.

Sir, as rightly stated by you, any citizen of Travancore, any one who has got the interest of his country at heart, ought to feel proud of the state of affairs obtaining in the country. The bright feature of the budget is the assurance that there will be no new taxes. At the same time we find in it provisions for improving the social amenities and for capital schemes. The one noteworthy feature which I have to state is that the present Government, while making adequate and ample provision for all social amenities and for all big undertakings and schemes, have been very liberal to grant substantial remissions of land tax.

I take this opportunity to convey to you, Sir, the heart-felt and sincere gratitude of the millions of Nanjinad ryots for the liberal remission of land tax. Sir, as will be seen from pages 10 and 11 of the statement delivered by you, the Government have entailed a substantial loss of revenue by way of remissions, not only the remissions so far as Nanjinad is concerned which alone come to Rs. 84,000 odd but remissions in other parts of the State. In spite of this considerable loss, Government have been augmenting their revenue. What for? As my friends have stated in the House, it is not for extravagant or luxurious purposes but it is only for increasing the conveniences and social amenities of the people and which will be ultimately for the benefit of the whole State.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai]

Sir, in this connection, I have to say a few words about the dustless road. While granting remission for a large amount, Government have been able to find funds for providing a dustless road from Trivandrum to Cape Comorin. Sir, from a commercial point of view and from the point of view of public health, this is a measure of urgent and extreme necessity. Sir, as you know, south Travancore is having the heaviest traffic, not only in Travancore but throughout South India ; and in spite of repeated maintenance, the condition of the road is going from bad to worse. The greater a road deteriorates, the greater is the dust nuisance and according to medical opinion this dust is a great carrier of diseases, especially tuberculosis. It may also be noted that bad roads hinder commercial and industrial expansion. Also from the health point of view, the dustless road is a blessing not only for the present generation but for generations to come and for this the public are bound to be ever grateful.

President: Order, order. I do not wish to curtail the fullest discussion ; but it is now 3-20 and I propose, with the leave of the House, to extend the time of discussion till 5 o'clock. Even then, some time must be given to the representatives on the Government Benches. Therefore, as I have on the list before me eight or nine honourable members who desire to address the House, after this honourable member has finished, I shall fix a time-limit of five minutes for each honourable member.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: Sir, I am dealing with only the new schemes in the Budget. Next to the dustless road, the most important is the provision for irrigation facilities in South Travancore. About the supplementary reservoir to the Kodayar project there has been a representation for a very long time and we feel grateful that Government have provided for an investigation of the scheme.

Another important point in regard to the budget is what has already been covered in the speeches of my friends. Still I may make a reference to that. It is not with borrowed capital that Government have been able to provide for all these knew and existing undertakings though the Government may be justified, as the Dewan-President said, in utilising borrowed capital for the purpose. And it is very creditable, Sir, that Government without recourse to additional taxation have resorted to natural resources, such as the expansion of the forest resources. Sir, on the whole, a review of the present state of affairs obtaining in our country is most enviable. As I have been stating, the main function of the State and the end and aim of the State is to secure the best life for the individual and in carrying out that function, our Government, I may say, has been very successful.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Sir, in this connection I have to state that it is rather regrettable that though our State has been advancing and progressing in an enviable manner, great leaders and responsible men like Pundit Nehru make sweeping remarks without any discrimination whatsoever in regard to well managed States that Indian States, as a whole, must go. While leaders like Mr. Satyamurthi would at least make a reference to well managed States, it is regrettable to find leaders like Pundit Nehru make sweeping remarks about all Indian States. But at the same time he would have admiration for the Congress Ministry at Madras. We know, Sir, what is taking place there. In Madras we see that 15 or 20 new taxes are imposed, such as the Sales Tax, Petrol Tax, Electricity Tax, Tobacco Tax, etc. After all, what is it that they are doing there? They are concentrating their attention upon the imposition of a strange North Indian language and also in prohibition activities. Excepting these two things, I do not see that the Congress Ministry is engaged in anything else and for these they are raising new taxes and have raised also a loan. I am just mentioning this not for casting any aspersion on the administration of the Madras Province but simply for comparison sake and because Pundit Nehru who has admiration for the Congress Ministry states in a sweeping remark that all Indian States must go.

In the end, I would appeal for co-operation, not only co-operation amongst the people themselves but co-operation between the public and the Government. Unless we have mutual co-operation and mutual trust, it is not possible to carry out these schemes with any amount of success. With that appeal I resume my seat.

Mr. T. K. Kittan: (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry cum Peermade*): സർ, ഫ ഫ ഫ ൪-ൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു രണ്ടുകോടിഅറുപത്തിമൂന്നു ലക്ഷം രൂപാ വരവും, രണ്ടുകോടി അറുപത്തിനെന്നു ലക്ഷം രൂപാചെലവും; രണ്ടുലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചില്വാനം രൂപ മിച്ചവുമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

ചെലവിനത്തിൽ ഏതാണ്ടു രുകോടിഇരുപതുലക്ഷംരൂപ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളവും സഞ്ചാരപ്പടിയുമാകുന്നു.

നിയമസഭകൊണ്ടു നിരൂപണംചെയ്യാൻ അധികാരമില്ലാത്തവയെങ്കിലും—സ്ഥിരം ചെലവുകളായ:—

കൊട്ടാരം	ഫ൪൦൨൭൯൯
പട്ടാളം	ഫ൦൩൩൦൩൯
കപ്പം	൨ഫ൦൬൦൦
പെൻഷൻ	൨ഫ൭൩൦൯ഫ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. K. Kittan.]

പലിശ ഫ൨ ൻൻ൦൦
ദേവസ്വം ൨൨സ്൨ ൭ ൭൨
മരാമത്തു് ഫ൨൯ ൭ ൭ ൪
ഈ ഇനങ്ങളിലേക്കു് ൯൦ ൭ ൪ ൭ ൭ ൭

രൂപാ ചെലവു ചെയ്യണ്ടതാണു. മേൽവിവരിച്ച ജനങ്ങളിലെല്ലാംകൂടി രണ്ടുകോടി പത്തുലക്ഷംരൂപ വിമർശനവിധേയമല്ലാത്തവിധം കണക്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകളുടെ വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യം പ്രശംസനീയംതന്നെ. ഈ കണക്കുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ കാണാവുന്നതു നിരൂപണത്തിനു വിധേയമാകുന്ന സംഖ്യ വെറും അൻപതരലക്ഷം രൂപ മാത്രമാകുന്നു എന്നാണു്.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ർ ഫ്രഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾ സംരക്ഷിച്ചുപോകേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൽ ഫസ്റ്റുറകൾ പൊതുവിമർശനത്തിൽ നിന്നു് ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. ബാക്കിയുള്ള ൨൫ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾക്കായിട്ടാണു്. മേൽവിവരിച്ച ൫൦ അര ലക്ഷം രൂപയുടെ വീതാംശം ചെലവഴിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: On a point of order. The reading of a speech has been prohibited.

President: The rule is that speeches should not be read but a certain amount of indulgence has been given, regarding refreshing of one's memory with advertance to one's notes. I take it that that is what the honourable member is doing. The refreshment should not be so continuous.

Mr. T. K. Kittan: മുൻ ആണ്ടുകളെ പരിഗണിച്ചു് രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വരവുചെലവു കണക്കുകൾക്കു് വലിയ വിമർശനം ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത പ്രകാരം അതു വളരെ ശരിയായിത്തന്നെ ഫ൨ച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈയാണ്ടിൽ പുതിയ കരങ്ങളൊന്നും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും ആശ്വാസപ്രദമാകുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് അതിരുകവിഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളക്കാരായ അനവധി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ആവശ്യത്തിലധികം വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരും ഉണ്ടെന്നും, അതേസമയംതന്നെ അൽപ്പശമ്പളക്കാരായ സർക്കാർജീവനക്കാർ പതിനായിരത്തിൽപരം ഉണ്ടെന്നും, അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ശമ്പളഘടനകൾക്കു് ഒരു സമൂല പരിവർത്തനമുണ്ടാക്കി ഏറ്റവും താഴ്ന്ന സർക്കാർ ജീവനക്കാരനു ൫൫ രൂപയിൽ കുറയാത്ത ശമ്പളമെങ്കിലും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നും, വളരെ മുൻപുമുതൽ നിവേദനംചെയ്തുവരുന്നതിനെ ഇപ്പോഴും ആവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

എക്സൈസ് അബ്കാരി വകുപ്പുകളിലേക്കു കഴിഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു വർഷങ്ങളിലും പ്രത്യേക സംരക്ഷണച്ചെലവുകൾക്കായി ഓരോ ലക്ഷം രൂപ കൂടുതൽ അനുവദിച്ചു ചെലവാക്കിയിട്ടും വരുമാനം കുറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നതു തൃപ്തികരമല്ല.

൧൯൦൦-ൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ ചതുരശ്രമൈൽ (മിക്കവാറും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ മൂന്നിൽ ഒരുഭാഗം) വിസ്തീർണ്ണം വരുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂർ വനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു പ്രസ്തുത ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മുഖേന മുൻകാലങ്ങളിൽ ലഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നആദായം പരിമിതമായിരുന്നെങ്കിലും ശിക്ഷണം, വീക്ഷണം, ഗവേഷണം, പരീക്ഷണം എന്നീ ചതുർബലങ്ങളോടുകൂടിയ ഡവലപ്പുമെന്റു ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളുടെ നിയമനത്തിനുശേഷം പ്രാരംഭത്തിൽതന്നെ സ്തുത്യർഹമായ ആദായം ലഭിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു എന്നുള്ളതു് അഭിമാനപൂർവ്വം പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സേവനം ബ്രിട്ടീഷ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കുമാത്രം നമുക്കു ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഒരു വർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞുപോയി. ബാക്കിയുള്ള രണ്ടുകൊല്ലംകൊണ്ടു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പരിപൂർണ്ണപ്രകടനം സാധ്യപ്രായമായെന്നു വരുന്നതല്ല. അതിനാൽ, വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന പക്ഷം, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സേവനം, ആവശ്യമുള്ളതു നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിനു പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കും.

പാഠ്യപുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കൂടുതലിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ കഠിനമായ അതൃപ്തിയും സങ്കടവും ഉണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ വില വളരെ കുറയ്ക്കണം.

കൃഷി, മത്സ്യം, വ്യവസായം എന്നീ മൂന്നു ഉപകുപ്പുകൾക്കുകൂടി പ്രതിവർഷം മൂന്നര ലക്ഷം രൂപ വീതം ചെലവാക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എങ്കിലും പറയത്തക്ക പ്രയോജനമൊന്നും അവയിൽനിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഈ വകുപ്പുകളെ പൂർവ്വാധികം പരിഷ്കരിച്ചു കൂടുതൽ ആദായമുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം അവ നിർദ്ദോഷം നിറുത്തുന്നതാണു് നല്ലതു്.

ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രധാന ആഹാരസാധനം നെല്ലരിയാകുന്നു. അതു് പാരമ്പര്യമായും തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ചാമ, തിന, ചോളം, പഞ്ഞപ്പുല്ലു് മുതലായ ഉപധാന്യങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ പ്രതിവർഷം സംഭരിക്കുന്ന മത്സ്യത്തിന്റെ അഞ്ചിലൊരു ഭാഗം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലാണുണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകേട്ടു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr T. K. Kittan]

എന്നാൽ അതിൽനിന്നുള്ള ആദായത്തിന്റെ കണക്കുപോലും ഇവിടെ വ്യക്തമാകുന്നില്ല. വളരെ പോഷകാംശമുള്ള ഈ ഭക്ഷണസാധനത്തിന്റെ സംരക്ഷണകാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഗാഢമായ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയേണ്ടതാണ്.

കൃഷി, കച്ചവടം, കൈത്തൊഴിൽ മുതലായവയുടെ വർദ്ധനവിനു ഗതാഗതസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ അനുപേക്ഷണീയങ്ങളാണ്. കൊല്ലം, കോട്ടയം എന്നീ ഡിവിഷനുകളിലെ വടക്കുകിഴക്കു പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ വളരെ റോഡുകൾ, കല്വർട്ടുകൾ, തോടുകൾ, പാലങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ പുതിയതായി ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുണ്ട്. രാജ്യത്തെ സാധാരണ വരവിൽനിന്ന് ഈ ചെലവിലേക്കു ഫണ്ട് ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ വിഷമമാകുന്നു.

President: Order, oder. Honourable member will finish his remarks soon. He has exceeded his five minutes.

Mr. T. K. Kittan: ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ കോടി രൂപ കടമെടുത്തു് ഒരു ദശവർഷ പദ്ധതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി ഒരു പ്രത്യേക വിദഗ്ദ്ധക്കമ്മറ്റിയുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിആരംഭിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കുറഞ്ഞ നിരക്കിനു ക്രയിക്കാർ സുലഭമാകയാൽ ഈ വലിയ മരാമത്തു് തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മക്കും ഒരു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗമായിത്തീരുന്നതുമാണു്.

പിന്നോക്ക സമുദായക്കാരുടെ ഉദ്ധാരണത്തിനായി ഈയ്യണ്ടിൽ നീക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ൫൦൦൦൦ രൂപയിൽ ൬൦൦൦ രൂപ സംരക്ഷകന്മാരുടേയും സൽബന്ധികളുടേയും ശമ്പളച്ചിലവു നീക്കിയാൽ ബാക്കി വരുന്ന ൫൦൦൦൦ രൂപ കൊണ്ടു് പത്തുലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന പിന്നാക്കസമുദായക്കാരെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ആശാസ്യമല്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ അഞ്ചിൽ ഒന്നു മാത്രമുള്ള കൊച്ചിയിൽ അധഃകൃതസംരക്ഷണത്തിനു പ്രതിവർഷം ഒരു ലക്ഷം രൂപ വീതം ചെലവാക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

ഫ ഫ ഫ൯-ലെ കണക്കനുസരിച്ചു് വ൭ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വൈദ്യശാലകളിൽ ഫ൨,ഫ൩,൫൭൫ രൂപാ ചെലവാക്കി ചികിത്സിച്ച രോഗികളുടെ എണ്ണം ൨൩,൯൩,൩൭൫ ആകുന്നു.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai (*Mavelikara and Tiruvallam Pattanamthitta*): സർ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി അടുത്തകൊല്ലത്തേക്കു് മിച്ചം കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റു് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതിനും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതി സുസ്ഥിരമാണെന്നറിയിച്ചു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

തിലും ഞാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇതു് ഒരു മാമൂൽ ഭണ്ഡനമാണെന്നു് പറയാൻ പാടില്ല. മുപ്പത്തിയഞ്ചു കൊല്ലം വക്കീലായും പതിന്നാലുകൊല്ലം പോപ്പുലർ അസംബ്ളി മെമ്പറായും പലകാലം കൗൺസിൽ മെമ്പറായും ഇരുന്നതിനിടക്കു മാമൂൽപടിയും അല്ലാതേയുമുള്ള ബഡ്ജറ്റുകൾ ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവയിൽ സ്തുത്യർഹമായിട്ടുള്ളവയെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുകയും ആക്ഷേപയോഗ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതിനെ ആക്ഷേപിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് മി. മേനവൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ട നിലയിലല്ലാ ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നതു്. യാഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അഭിനന്ദിക്കത്തക്ക യോഗ്യതയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് തന്നെയാണു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമൂഹ്യാവസ്ഥ തൃപ്തികരമല്ലെന്നും അതിനെ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ ഉയർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നും ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഏഷ്യയിലുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഏറ്റവും ജനനിബിഡമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. പഞ്ചസാര, റബ്ബർ എന്നീ വ്യവസായങ്ങളെ ഏറ്റെടുത്തു് നടത്തുന്നതിനു് ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ ശക്തരല്ലെന്നും പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതി ഇപ്രകാരമിരിക്കെ വലിയതോതിലുള്ള കൃഷി, വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ ഏറ്റെടുത്തു് നടത്തുന്നതിനു അവർ അപ്രാപ്തരാണെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവർമെൻറ് ഇവിടത്തെ വ്യവസായങ്ങളെ കയ്യേൽക്കുകയും വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ കൃഷിയെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാൻ ഒരുക്കമില്ലെങ്കിൽ വിദേശിയർ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള വിഭവങ്ങളുടെ ആദായം മുഴുവൻ കൈക്കലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവർമെൻറുതന്നെ ഏറ്റെടുക്കണം. ഇവിടത്തെ സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനം പരാജയത്തിലാണ് കാണപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെ പുനരുദ്ധാരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു് വേണ്ട മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ആലോചിച്ചു് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നും ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. നാശോൻമുഖമായ സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ വിവിധതരത്തിലുള്ള ചുമതലകൾ വഹിക്കേണ്ട ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരുടെ അധീനത്തിൽ ഏൽപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് അതിൻറെ പുനരുദ്ധാരണത്തിനു് പര്യാപ്തമാണോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനം താത്കാലിക

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai]

വും പ്രായോഗിക പരിശീലനവും തൽസംബന്ധമായ പരിജ്ഞാനവും വേണ്ടതായ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുണ്ട്. അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചറൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ജനങ്ങളോട് അടുത്തു പെരുമാറേണ്ട ഒന്നാകയാൽ സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവിയുടെ ചുമതലയിൽ വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ വേണ്ടവിധത്തിൽ അതിനെ പുനരുദ്ധരിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ലാൻറുറവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണക്ക് നേരിട്ട് ജനങ്ങളോടു പെരുമാറേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല വല്ല റിവ്യൂപെറ്റിഷനോ അപ്പീൽ കേസുകളോ ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ മാത്രമേ ചില കക്ഷികളുമായി അദ്ദേഹം നേരിട്ട് ഇടപെടുന്നുള്ളൂ. അതിലും കൂടുതലായി ഒരു പാവപ്പെട്ടവർക്ക് ജനങ്ങളോടു കൂടുതൽ ഇടപെടേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ സഹകരണഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധ്യക്ഷന്റെ കീഴിൽ ആക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും.

പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ ഒട്ടനവധിപണം ചിലവാക്കി അതിനെ സുന്ദരമാക്കി വയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഋണബദ്ധരായ ഗ്രാമീണരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിറവേറുന്നതിനുപുറമേ വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ധനം ചെലവു ചെയ്യണം. ഗ്രാമീണരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കു ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിനായി ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ 1 0 0 0 0 രൂപാ നീക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറിയെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ അധികവിഭാഗവും വർഗ്ഗീയവാദികളായി കാണുന്നതു വളരെ വിഷമമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഏതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പറ്റി എടുത്തു പറഞ്ഞാലും കൊള്ളാം മഹമ്മദീയരുടേയോ റോമൻകത്തോലിക്കരുടേയോ കാര്യം വരുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കായ്കയാൽ അക്ഷമരാകുന്നു. ഒൻപതു ലക്ഷത്തോളം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള ഒരു നായർക്ക് അവർ അർഹിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിലുള്ള സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് അവർ അക്ഷമന്മാരാകുന്നില്ല. ഇവരെല്ലാം ആരോടാണു് ഈ അക്ഷമ കാണിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതരന്മാരോടാണോ? ഇതു് ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയല്ല, തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ആണു്. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു് അക്ഷമരോടു് അനുകൂലിക്കുന്ന സ്വഭാവം ഗവർമ്മെൻറു് സ്വീകരിക്കാതിരിക്കണം. ക്രസ്ത്യാനികളെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് രാജവംശം അനുകൂലിച്ചപ്പോൾ റോമൻകത്തോലിക്കു് എന്നും പ്രോട്ടസ്റ്റൻറു് എന്നും രണ്ടു കക്ഷിയുണ്ടായി. ആ കക്ഷികളെ അംഗ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

കരിച്ചപ്പോൾ അവരിൽ നിന്നും ൫൦൦ൽപരം ഭിന്നവർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായി. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ബ്രാഹ്മണരിൽ വൈഷ്ണവർ, സ്മാർത്തർ ഇത്യാദി ഭിന്നവർഗ്ഗം. ഇങ്ങനെ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു പല പരിവുകളും ഉപവിഭാഗങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഓരോ വിഭാഗത്തേയും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അവ കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതലായി ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. നായന്മാരെപ്പറ്റിനോക്കിയാൽ അവർ പാരമ്പര്യമനുസരിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ചെറുതും വലുതും സ്വീകരിച്ചു വന്നിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അവർ ഭാഗവീതമനുസരിച്ചു ചുരുങ്ങിയ സ്വത്തോടു കൂടിയവരായി. ഇന്നും നായന്മാരിലും കക്ഷിവിഭാഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകാതെ തരമില്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഇതുകൂടിക്കൊണ്ടിനും അംഗീകാരം കൊടുക്കരുതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ പൊതുവേയുള്ള ഗുണത്തെ ആകാംക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു വളരെ ദോഷമുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. വർഗ്ഗീയമായ നിലകളേയും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനായുള്ള ഏതുതരം പ്രക്ഷോഭണങ്ങളേയും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അംഗീകരിക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ ശോഭനമായൊരു ഭാവി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Sir, the Financial Secretary has placed before us a clear and luminous statement, dealing with a large variety of subjects and a great mass of figures with the easy confidence that betrays the hand of the master and wins the confidence of the pupil. Couched in a language of feeling and sincerity, the Financial Secretary has been compelled to present a curtailed programme and a short business statement, in which if there is nothing startling or sensational, it is a matter of sincere congratulation that not merely equilibrium is maintained, but that a slight surplus is even estimated for the forthcoming year. But Sir, after all, surpluses are surpluses and the case is not the same when it comes to the disposing of them. It is in the disposal of the surpluses that the responsibility of the Government and their Financial Secretary comes in. As the revenues of the State come in the main from the people of the country, it is to the people that the disposable surpluses, if there be one, should return. It is to the patient, humble millions in the villages, our hearts should go. Sir, in your address before the Joint Sitting of the Legislature, you have informed us, that the income derived to the State by way of land tax and income tax amounts but to Rs. 50 lakhs. In other words, 25 per cent. of the gross revenue of the State is made by direct taxation. Sir, indirect revenue of the State may be augmented by changed financial or administrative policy and magnified considerably by the financial jugglery and manipulation. But, it must be

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. Krishna Pillai]

remembered always, that the real backbone of our economic prosperity and financial stability is the agricultural population who form the bulk of the people in the State, and the anxious concern of every one of us must be to improve their lot.

Apart from the usual, stereotyped allotments in the budget for past years, the provision that is added in the budget for the amelioration of the masses in the country is the allotments towards rural re-construction. This sum of Rs. 50,000 is undoubtedly eminently inadequate for the purpose it is intended for. It is certainly not lack of sympathy nor lack of knowledge of the country, that prompted the Financial Secretary to set apart such meagre provisions for such and similar purposes calculated to improve the lot of the rural population. But I am constrained to doubt, that it may be due to his over anxiety to present a surplus budget.

We want Sir, some money for our nation-building activities, and we all know that the maximum paying capacity of the taxpayer has already been reached.

In this connection I will be failing in my duty if I do not congratulate the present administration for the bold and farsighted policy that was adopted in the inauguration of the Transport Department in the face of fierce opposition and bitterest diatribes. The Transport Scheme has within the short period of two years, dispelled all doubts of its success and, the benefits of the venture, is at present clearly appreciated by every right thinking man. The lucrative advantage of the Transport Scheme to the Government is consequently handsome as is evident from the receipts of the department. But, Sir, I am constrained to observe that the Government in their anxiety to make profit, wilfully neglect their most vital duty, namely, the convenience and comfort of the travelling public.

To tap a new source of income from our inexhaustible forests, a Director of Development has been appointed. As in the case of the Transport Scheme, there was great opposition to the appointment of a foreigner as our Development Commissioner on an emolument which is rather prohibitive to poor Travancoreans. But, Sir, the aversion and anxiety of the people was but legitimate because of the sad, painful experience they have had in the past with respect to the appointment of so-called experts. We have a plethora of experts in the various Development Departments of the State experimenting and experimenting, year in and year out, and, producing nothing for the benefit of the masses. But here again, all our apprehensions were rinsed off completely when you, Sir, the other day made the announcement that a cent per cent. profit in the sale of treated timber amounting up to a figure of Rs. 5,000 was realised by

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

LA 236

Government. This is, indeed, a great revelation to us and we have no hesitation in congratulating the Government and Director of Development in this startling success. It has to be remembered that the timber was sold outside Travancore, and.....

President : Your time is up.

Mrs Abernom Gnanasikamony (*Nominated*): Sir, the Financial Secretary needs to be congratulated on the very clear way in which his report is presented.

Sir, we thank the Government for the plan and arrangement of improving the Trivandrum -Cape road which was a long-felt need. At the same time, it will be a very great blessing to the public if the Government could take measures to remove the unnecessary curves of the road and make it straight as far as possible. In some places such bends are very dangerous. When such a scheme is being taken up, this will be the best opportunity to have this defect rectified. I know this may cause some inconvenience to some, but on a broad outlook, such inconveniences have to be borne up. We hope that this scheme will be very successful and our roads will be in no way second to those of some other places as Ceylon, Mysore, etc. We wish it every success.

Also our thanks are due to Government regarding the reduction of land tax in Nanjinad on Ayacut lands. But we wonder why the puduval land holders and the agriculturists of Neendakara A pakuthi, cannot get the sympathy of Government. It is very sad to realise that the puduval land owners have to pay tax on *karivu* lands and even on fallow lands. In this connection, I have to say one word about the collection of land tax. There are so much of arrears and gazette sheets full of attachment notices. One of the reasons for this which I find is, that the proverthicar and his agent do not go to the various houses and claim tax. If it could be arranged that they come and collect the tax, house by house, I hope the arrears will become less and there will be less chance of peoples' grievances regarding the coercive steps now taken by the Government.

The Government are to be thanked for the measures they are going to adopt to give drinking water to the coastal people at Muttam. It was a grievous sight to see those people fighting for one pot-full of water and that to buy drinking water. Now it is hoped they can have drinking water, not measured, but they can enjoy it to their hearts' content.

Congratulations to the Director of Public Instruction on the success in his keenness to find out well conducted and efficiently

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Abernom Gnanasikamoney]

managed schools. I hope he will treat such schools more sympathetically because such institutions plod for the welfare of their children having the only aim in their life, that their schools must be real blessing to their country. Regarding text books, especially about Tamil readers, they are given one long jump at one stroke. Lessons are too long and too many. The matter available is also very high for the lower classes. Parents complain, and the teachers also find that the present books are more costly than the previous ones.

In conclusion, I pray that Government will take all possible means to erase illiteracy from our country.

Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Mahiadheen : അടുത്ത കൊല്ലത്തേക്ക് മിച്ചം വരുന്നതായ ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറിയെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. ദക്ഷിണതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ അനേകം ജനങ്ങൾ കുടിക്കാൻ വെള്ളംപോലുംകിട്ടാതെ വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറു നല്ലവണ്ണം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നിട്ടും അതിനുവേണ്ടി ശരിയായ തുക ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചുകാണാത്തതിൽ വളരെ മനസ്താപമുണ്ട്. ഏതായാലും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുകയെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ശരിയായ വിധത്തിൽ വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യണം. തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കർഷകരുടെ സങ്കടപരിഹാരാർത്ഥവും ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ചില വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അനുമോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസിലെ താഴ്ന്നതരം ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനങ്ങളിൽ പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ്കമ്മീഷണരുടെ നിയമനത്തിനു ശേഷം അവശേഷമുള്ളവർക്കു വലിയ പരാതിക്കു കാരണമില്ലെങ്കിലും, ഡയറക്ട് റിക്രൂട്ടുമെൻറിൽ മുസ്ലിമിങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യം തീരെ ഗൌനിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല എന്നാണ് വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഫസ്റ്റ് ക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഒരൊറ്റ മുസ്ലീമിനെ എങ്കിലും നിയമിച്ചുകാണാത്തതിൽ വളരെ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തിൽ അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായി ഇല്ലെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു പറയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നാണ് എൻറെ വിശ്വാസം.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai : മുൻസിപ്പായിരുന്ന മിസ്റ്റർ. കാസ്മിനെ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സിക്രട്ടറിയായി നിയമിച്ചതു് അറിയാമോ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Mahiadheen : കൺസിലിയേഷൻ ആഫീസറായിരുന്ന മിസ്റ്റർ. കാസിമിനെയാണ്. മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിലും പ്രത്യേകിച്ച സ്ത്രീവിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വളരെ പ്രോത്സാഹം ചെയ്യുവരുന്ന എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവയോഗ്യമാണ്. പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ള പല മുസ്ലീം സ്ത്രീകളും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനുവേണ്ടി അന്യനാടുകളെ അഭയംപ്രാപിച്ചുവരുന്ന എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ തീരെ അതിശയോക്തിയില്ല. എം. ബി. ബി. എസ്സ്. പാസായ ഒരു സ്ത്രീ ഇവിടെനിന്നും മലയായിലേക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗാർത്ഥം പോയിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. അതുപോലെ ബി. എസ് സി. (ആണേഴ്സ്) ബി. എ. എൽ. റ്റി മുതലായ പരീക്ഷകൾ പാസായ ഒന്നുരണ്ടു മുസ്ലീം സ്ത്രീകൾ ഇവിടെ ഉള്ളതായും എനിക്കറിയാം. അവക്ക് എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രോത്സാഹനം ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ അയ്യായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു. ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്ത് ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ നിറുത്തി ചിലവു കുറക്കുന്ന ഏർപ്പാട് വളരെ നല്ലതാണ്. ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനോടുകൂടി കോ ആപ്പറേറ്റീവ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ചേർത്ത് രണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനേയും കാര്യക്ഷമമായ വിധത്തിൽ ഭരിക്കാമെങ്കിൽ സമർത്ഥനായ ഡവലപ്പുമെൻറ് ഡയറക്ടരുടെ കീഴിൽ ഫാമസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു ചേർത്തുകൂടാ? അഞ്ചൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും സമർത്ഥനായ ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻറെ കീഴിലാക്കി ഭരണം നടത്താവുന്നതാണ്.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും എക്സൈസ്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും കൂടി എക്സൈസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ഭരണത്തിൻകീഴിൽ ആക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

Sahib Bahadur M. Sultan Mahiadheen : അതു സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് തോന്നുന്നത്. ൬൫ വയസ്സു കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷവും ഇവിടെ പലർക്കും ഉദ്യോഗകാലാവധി നീട്ടിക്കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുപോലെ പെൻഷൻ കൊടുത്തശേഷം ചിലരെ ആണറി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായും നിയമിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു നിമിത്തം സർവ്വീസിലിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രമോഷൻ കിട്ടേണ്ട ആളുകൾക്ക് വലിയ നിരാശക്ക് കാരണമായിത്തീരുകയും തന്മൂലം അവർ അലസന്മാരായിത്തീരുകയും ജോലി നടത്തിപ്പിനു വിഘ്നം നേരുത്തുകയുംകൂടി ചെയ്യുവരുന്നു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara and Pathanapuram cum Shencottah*): I also congratulate the Financial Secretary for presenting a very lucid and unambiguous budget which clearly shows that our financial position is exceedingly sound and there is no ground for anxiety on that account. The statements made by the Dewan President at the joint meeting and elsewhere unmistakably point out that he has carefully studied the problem of Travancore and has fully realised that the crying needs of our State today are economic and not political. Our Government seem to be alert and alive and have taken steps for the developement of our country. We all know that cheap electric power, easy credit, transport facility and technical training are some of the features which are necessary for the industrilisation of a country. The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme will supply us with cheap electricity, our new Credit Bank will give us loans forstarting industries our transport agency will feciliate marketing of our commodities and our University will train our young men technically. Thanks to the Present Government for this revolutionary departure fromthe red-type policy hitherto followed by our conservative Government. But extensive and intensive industrilisation of our country is an ambitious scheme; especially in view of the fact that Travancore is miserably lacking in capital, initiative and enthusiasm on the part of the people. It also requires long duration and elaborate experimentation. Rapid transformation may result in foreign exploitation also. In the mean time I request the Government to turn their attention to our main industry viz, the agricultural industry. Nearly 90 per cent of our people depend upon this industry. This has got two distinct advantages over other industries. It does not require huge capital, initiative and specially organised labour. It is the only industry which can make our country self-sufficient and self contained. Improvement of this industry means economic independence to the rural population. Nearly 10 per cent of our rural population are unable to get a full meal a day. Importance of this industry can never be exaggerated. The present miserable plight of this industry is not an act of God. Social legislation, economic depression and frequent failure of crops are some of the causes which contributed to the downfall of this industry. My submission is that if the Government will take up the matter seriously and if the people are willing to co-operate with the Government, all these difficulties can be surmounted, especially when we bear in mind that our country is best suited for agriculture Countries which are less favourably situated such as Japan, Sweden, and Italy have already made rapid strides in this direction and made considerable progress in the production of paddy and rice

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

after the great war. Our markets are flooded with their excess of production. The Dewan-President has observed in his speech that he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is of greater service to his country than all the race of politicions put together. The spirit of the saying should be borne in mind by the Government. We must grapple with this problem in all its seriousness.

In this connection I may make some suggestions for improving the condition of the agriculturists. I request the Government to conduct a comprehensive economic survey of the State just to find out the economic condition of the people. Government must also appoint a committee to suggest ways and means for improving the economic condition of the rural population. All the devlopment departments must be co-ordinated under an able and efficient Officer and he must be held responsible for its policy.

To increase the out-turn of our paddy, the staple article, we should start extensive and intensive cultivation. Long stretches of swampy areas are lying idle in our forests. They may be disafforested and registered for cultivation. Portion of the Vambanad and Kayamkolam lakes may be reclaimed and made available for cultivation. In this connection I wish to suggest that collective farming system should be introduced in the State. This was experimented and found working satisfactorily in other countries, especially in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

President : That was after the Consolidation Act was passed.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai : Rural reconstruction work must be started on an extensive scale. Sanitary and welfare centres and similar other institutions must be started.

The entrustment of Village Panchayat with the Tahsildar will not be conducive to the development of rural centres this officer is in a way responsible for the failure of our agricultural industry. Government set apart annually large amounts for distributing it among agriculturists as loans for improving agriculture. These amounts are not given at the time when it was required. On account of inordinate delay in giving the loan the amount will not be used for the purpose for which it was given this officer is to attend to multifarious works. He may not find time for doing this work effectively. Therefore an independent officer should be appointed with ample powers to see that the Village Panchayats are worked properly and effectively.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Nambudiri (*Travancore Jenmies*): രാജ്യത്തിന് ക്ഷേമകരമായ ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറിയെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഒരു സംഗതി എനിക്ക് ഇവിടെ പ്രധാനമായി പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് കാലത്തും ഇടക്കാലത്തും ഈ കൗൺസിലിൽ വരുന്നതിലേക്കോ വന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ സ്വന്തമായ അഭിപ്രായം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കോ വളരെ ഭയമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ തവണ ലേശം ഭയംകൂടാതെ സ്വന്ത അഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതിനും രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പ്രത്യേകം സന്തോഷത്തോടുകൂടി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനേയും സമാധാനപരിപാലകന്മാരേയും അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ സ്തുതിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചല്ല ഇപ്രകാരം പറയുന്നതു്. എങ്കിലും പരമാർത്ഥം പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. ഇനി ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ചില സംഗതികൾ പറയാം. ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പറ്റി രണ്ടു വാക്ക് പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. ബഡ്ജറ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതിൽനിന്നു ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും 80 ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ വരവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഈ സംഖ്യ പല ഇനങ്ങളിലുള്ള വരവാണ്. അതിൽ ജന്മവസ്തുക്കളുടെ കരം പതിപ്പിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന സംഖ്യ പ്രത്യേകം വിവരിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. അതു കരം പതിപ്പില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞില്ല എന്നാൽ കരംപതിപ്പു ധാരാളം നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ജന്മിക്കരം സെറ്റിൽമെൻറ് നാലഞ്ചുകൊല്ലമായി നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ജന്മികുടിയാൻ റഗുലേഷൻ പാസായ കാലത്തു് ഈ ജന്മിക്കരം സെറ്റിൽമെൻറ് ഗവണ്മെൻറു തയാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള സ്കീം അനുസരിച്ചു് വിജയപ്രദമായി നടത്താൻ സാധ്യമല്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു് അന്നത്തെ പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ് എടുത്തുനോക്കിയാൽ കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെയും ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ യൈയ്യും പറയുമെന്നു് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇനിയും രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ വർഷംകൂടി ഈ ജന്മിക്കരം സെറ്റിൽമെൻറ് ജോലി തീർക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു് വേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ആയാലും കുഴപ്പമില്ലാതെ വരുമെന്നു് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. പക്ഷെ കുഴപ്പമുള്ളവർ സിവിൽകോടതിയിൽ പോയി കുഴപ്പം തീർത്തുകൊള്ളട്ടെ എന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കാം. ഇതുവരെ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ജന്മിക്കരം സെറ്റിൽമെൻറിൽ വല്ല കുഴപ്പങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു് പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു കമ്മീഷനെ നിയമിച്ചാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ വ്യവസായത്തേയും കൃഷിയേയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായി രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിച്ച് സംഗതികം നേരിട്ട മനസ്സിലാക്കിയശേഷം ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ ഓരോ സന്ദർഭത്തിലും അതിനെപ്പറ്റി പ്രസ്താവനകൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. സാമ്പത്തികാധപതനത്തിന്റെ പരിഹാരത്തിനായും അദ്ദേഹം പല ഏർപ്പാടുകളും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ദുർനിവാരണത്തിനുള്ള സംഗതികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനായി ഒരു കമ്മറിയെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി കൂടുതലായി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ പറയുന്നില്ല. കമ്മറിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ ഏതു തരത്തിലുള്ളവയാണെന്നറിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം അതിനെപ്പറ്റി അഭിപ്രായം പറയാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

സിവിൽകോടതികൾ മുഖേന വലുതായ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിന്റെ പരിഹാരത്തിനായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. വ്യവസായപരമായ സംഗതികളെ പരാമർശിച്ച് ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ ഇവിടെ വിവരിച്ച് പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. കന്യാകുമാരിയിലെ മണലിനെപ്പറ്റി ചില സംഗതികൾ അദ്ദേഹം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. മരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഭർത്താവും മണലും വിരിച്ച് കിടത്തുന്നതിനു മാത്രമേ ഈ മണൽ ഉപയോഗമുള്ളു എന്നാണ് വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോഴാണ് അന്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിലേക്കയച്ചാൽ വലിയ ആദായം കിട്ടുമെന്ന് മനസ്സിലായത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആ മണലിൽനിന്നും നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം കൂടുതൽ ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan (*Nominated*) : രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ ശരിയാംവണ്ണം ധരിച്ചും ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ക്ലിഷ്ടമായ ഭരണനയത്തെ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയും ഏതെല്ലാം പ്രകാരത്തിൽ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾക്ക് അഭിപ്രായം പറയാമോ അതിനുവേണ്ടി ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജറിനെക്കുറിച്ച് വിമർശിക്കുന്നതിനും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനും സന്നദ്ധരായി വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന മെമ്പറന്മാർക്ക് സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിന് സമയം പോരാതെ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന കർഷകസമൂഹത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് കുട്ടനാടൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ ഇന്നത്തെ പരിതസ്ഥിതിയെപ്പറ്റിയും ശരിയായി ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിനെ അറിയിക്കുന്നതിന് ഭയവായി അഞ്ചു മിനിട്ട് സമയം കൂടി എനിക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചുതന്നാൽകൊള്ളാമെന്നഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President: The honourable member has got a chance for developing his points, for instance in the Land Revenue Budget or in the relative budget.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : ആഫ്രിക്ക കാര്യങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു വിവരിച്ചുപറയുന്നതിന് സന്ദർഭമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ അഞ്ചുമിനിട്ടു സമയംകൊണ്ട് പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ചില സംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. കീഴ്നടപ്പിൽനിന്നു വ്യത്യസ്തമായി ജനസാമാന്യത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുവേണ്ടി പരിഷ്കൃതങ്ങളായ നവീനപദ്ധതികൾ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ സഭയുടെ പരിചിന്തനത്തിനായി സമർപ്പിതമായിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ഏറ്റവും അഭിനന്ദനാർഹംതന്നെയാണ്. ഏതെല്ലാം പ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ള സംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി ചർച്ച ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴും ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റേയും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റേയും നടപടികളെ വിമർശിക്കുമ്പോൾ കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒരു കൊല്ലം ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ശരിയായവിധത്തിലുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനം നടത്തുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കാതെപോയി എന്നും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലധികാരികൾക്കും അവരുടെ ന്യായമായ പ്രവർത്തനം നടത്തുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല എന്നും സൂചിപ്പിച്ചതു് പരമാർത്ഥമാണെന്നുള്ളതു് സമ്മതിക്കതന്നെ ചെയ്യണം. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഉത്തമതാല്പര്യങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു വിമർശിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു സംഗതി പ്രധാനമായി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യവാസികൾക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഭക്ഷണസാധനത്തിന്റെ പാരതന്ത്ര്യം തീർക്കുകയാണു പ്രധാനമായി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. അതിലേക്ക് ഇവിടത്തെ കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങളെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്: ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ വിളവുകൾതന്നെയും വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കവും കരിവുംകൊണ്ടു ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിനു നശിച്ചുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇവിടത്തെ കൃഷി എത്രമാത്രം ശാസ്ത്രീയമായി നടത്താമോ അത്രമാത്രം ഇവിടത്തെ ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങളിലുള്ള കുറവും പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടാവുന്നതാണെന്ന് കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു് ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടുത്താവുന്നതാണ്. ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ രീതിയിലുള്ള കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായം ഇവിടെ നടപ്പിൽവരണമെങ്കിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുള്ളവർ അതിലേക്ക് ഇറങ്ങുകതന്നെ വേണം. മാത്രമല്ലാ, സാമാന്യന്മാരായ കൂലിവേലക്കാരും മറ്റുതരത്തിലുള്ള തൊഴിലാളികളും അതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടണം. മുതലാളിമാർ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള പ്രമാണികളും തൊഴിലാളികളും ചേർന്നുള്ള ഇന്നത്തെ സഹകരണസംഘങ്ങളെ രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടുത്തി തൊഴിൽപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് വേണ്ടിയുള്ള പ്രത്യേകം സംഘടനകൾ ഉണ്ടാ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ക്കണം. കർഷകതൊഴിലാളികളുടേയും മറ്റുവിധത്തിൽ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്ന തൊഴിലാളികളുടേയും സഹകരണസംഘങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നപക്ഷം വ്യവസായപരമായും കാർഷികമായും ഉള്ള അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് മാത്രമല്ല വിപ്ലവപരമായും അരാജകത്വമായും ഉള്ള ദുഷ്പ്രേരണകൾക്കു വശംവദരായി അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലേക്കു ഈ തൊഴിലാളികൾ പോകാതിരിക്കയും ക്രമേണ ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു സംഗതി പ്രത്യേകമായി എനിക്ക് പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുണ്ട്. വലുതായ സംഖ്യകൾ ചിലവുചെയ്തിട്ടാണ് ഈ രാജ്യത്തു സമാധാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ സമാധാന നില തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടമാറ്റങ്ങൾ സാധീകരിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സ്ത്രീ മെമ്പർ മിസ്സ് ത്രേസ്യാകോര പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഇവിടത്തെ കീഴ്ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഇടയിലുള്ള അഴിമതികളെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു അതിനുവേണ്ട പരിഹാരം ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ജനങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂരിഭാഗവും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെതിരായ വിപ്ലവപ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടുന്നതു്. സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ അതു സാധിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റേയും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുടേയും തെറ്റുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലുള്ള കീഴ്സിൽബന്ധികൾ കൃത്യബോധമില്ലാതെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടുക്രൂരതയാണെന്നുമുള്ള തെറ്റായ ധാരണ സാധാരണജനങ്ങളെ ദുഷിച്ച പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇവിടെ അരാജകത്വവും വിപ്ലവപ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളും വളർന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇവയെ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് വലംകൈയ്യായി നിന്ന് പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ട സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളെ ഇളക്കിവിട്ടുന്ന കീഴ്ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അഴിമതികളെ നിർമ്മാർജ്ജനം ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോളം ഈ രാജ്യം സംശുദ്ധമാകുകയില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ അപലപിക്കുന്നതിന് വേണ്ടിയല്ല ഞാൻ ഇപ്രകാരം പറയുന്നതു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഒരറ്റംമുതൽ മറ്റെഅറ്റംവരെയുള്ള ജനസാമാന്യത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായമാണു ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു. അതുകൊണ്ട് കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽഎല്ലാം ശരിപ്പെട്ടും.

സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റിക്രൂടിയും ഒരു വാക്കു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം അനുസരിച്ച് നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നപക്ഷം അതു ശരിയായ രീതിയിൽ നടത്തണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കല്ലൂർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ആ ഏപ്പാട്ടിനെ നിറുത്തണം. ഏതു സമുദായത്തെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിച്ചിട്ടും യോഗ്യതയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ദോഷഫലമായിട്ടാണ് വിപ്ലവപ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ രാജ്യത്തു ശക്തമാകുന്നതു്. ഈ വക സംഗതികളെ മുൻനിറുത്തി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നയം രൂപീകരിച്ച ശാശ്വതവും ശക്തിമത്തുമായ ഒരു ഭരണഘടനയോടുകൂടി മുന്നോട്ടുപോകണം. ഇടിടെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള സകല വഴക്കുകൾക്കും, സകല വിപ്ലവങ്ങൾക്കും അടിസ്ഥാനമായ കാരണം വർഗ്ഗീയവിദ്വേഷവും തൽഫലമായ കുടുംകെട്ടുകളുമാണ്. ഓരോ വർഗ്ഗത്തേയും അധിപതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഓരോ കാലത്തു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റധികൃതന്മാർ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കുതന്ത്രങ്ങളാണ് വർഗ്ഗീയവാദത്തിനുള്ള ആദ്യകാരണം. കത്തോലിക്കർ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളപ്രകാരം ദിവാൻ മി. രാഘവയ്യായുടെകാലത്തു് കത്തോലിക്കരെ പ്രത്യേകംതിരിച്ചു അവരുടെ അവകാശസംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുത്തു. എന്നാൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ നില അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള പ്രാതിനിധ്യം പ്രായോഗികമാക്കപ്പെട്ടുന്നില്ല. പക്ഷേ സമാധാനം സംസ്ഥാപതിമാകുന്നതിനും ധാർമ്മികാഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ നിലനിറുത്തുന്നതിനുമായി അനേകം വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളും ധർമ്മസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്ന കത്തോലിക്കരുടെ പ്രത്യേകമായ വാദം എന്തെന്നാൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുവദിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തിനും രാജ്യാഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള സേവനത്തിനനുരൂപമായി സമുദായത്തിന്റെ തല എണ്ണി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ തന്നാൽമാത്രം പോരാ വെയിറേജ്കൂടി വേണമെന്നാണ്. അതല്ല സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണ്ട ദേശീയമായ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിന്മേൽ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ നൽകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതുമതി എന്നു സമ്മതിക്കാൻ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായം ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ പിന്നോക്കമല്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ ദേശീയൈക്യതയും രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പുരോഗതിക്കും ആവശ്യമുള്ള പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ കൈവരുത്തുവാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചു് ഇവിടത്തെ ജാതീയവും വർഗ്ഗീയവുമായ വഴക്കുകളെ നിർമ്മാർജ്ജനം ചെയ്യണം. ജനങ്ങളെ അതൃപ്തരും കലഹപ്രിയരുമാക്കുന്ന മറെറാരു സംഗതി നിസ്സാരമായ പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങൾപോലും സാധിച്ചുകിട്ടാത്തതിലുള്ള നിരാശയാണ്. എന്റെ സ്വന്തമായ കുട്ടനാട്ടെ അനുഭവം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെ ഒരാവശ്യവും സാധി

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഫ കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പ് ഞാൻ ശ്രീമൂലം പ്രജാസഭയിൽ മെമ്പറായിരുന്നകാലത്തു് ഗവണ്മെൻറുസമക്ഷം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾപോലും ഇന്നും അഗണ്യങ്ങളായി ഇരിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളൂ. കൂട്ടനാട്ടിൽ ഒരു വീട്ടിൽനിന്നും മറൊരുവീട്ടിലേക്കു് പോകണമെങ്കിൽ വള്ളങ്ങൾ വേണം. പലസ്ഥലത്തും തോടുകളിൽ ചെറിയ പാലങ്ങൾ ഇട്ടാൽ സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകും. മി. കാമേശത്തിൻെറ ചികിത്സക്കു വാധേയമായ ഒറത്തടിയും നാലഞ്ചു് കല്ലുകളും കൊണ്ടുള്ള പാലങ്ങളായാലും പല സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലും ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിവ്വഹിക്കപ്പെട്ടുന്നതാണു്. കൂട്ടനാട്ടിൻെറ സമീപപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ള പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ കല്ലിട്ടും താറടിച്ചും മോടിപിടിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അനേകം റോഡുകൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും കൂട്ടനാട്ടിൽ ഒരിഞ്ചു് റോഡ് പോലുമില്ല. കൂട്ടനാട്ടുകാർക്കു് ഗതാഗതവിഷയത്തിലുള്ള അസഹനീയമായ വിഷമതകളെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അടിയന്തിരശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Sahib Bahadur Haji Kassain Yacoobsait (*Commerce and Industry, North*) : തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ സാമ്പത്തികനില സുരക്ഷിതമാണെന്നു കാണുന്നതിൽ അത്യധികം സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു. തൊഴിൽപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സ്കൂളുകളിൽ നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ പ്രാരംഭനടപടികൾ അത്യധികം അഭിനന്ദനീയമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും സഹകരണവകുപ്പും ക്രമേണ യോജിപ്പിക്കുകയും തന്നിമിത്തം ഈ രണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളുടെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ ഉപയോഗപ്രദവും ഉപകാരപ്രദവും ആക്കിത്തീർക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ശ്രമം ഉചിതമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണജ്യോലികൾക്കായി അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അൻപതിനായിരം രൂപ തീരെ കുറവാണെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. പബ്ലിക്കുവർക്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പാലങ്ങൾ, റോഡുകൾ മുതലായവയ്ക്കായി അനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുകകൾ ലാപ്സായിപോകാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ശ്രമിച്ചാൽ ഗതാഗതവർദ്ധനവു കാര്യക്ഷമതയോടു കൂടി സാധിക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. ഈ സംഗതി അത്യാവശ്യമായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്. നമ്മുടെ പ്രധാനപട്ടണങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം ആധുനികരീതിയിലുള്ള പരിഷ്കൃത

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Sahib Bahadur Hasi Hassan Yacoob sait.]

കൃഷിസാ സംപ്രദായങ്ങളോടുകൂടിയ ആശുപത്രികൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യം വളരെ ഉണ്ട്.

തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മലമ്പനിരോഗത്തെ ഉന്മൂലനംചെയ്യുന്നതിനുംമറ്റും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക ആവശ്യത്തിനുതീരെ മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല. സിലോൺകാരുടെ മത്സരത്തിൽനിന്നും നമ്മുടെ നാളികേരവ്യവസായികളെ രക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനാൽ കഴിയുന്ന സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുസഹായിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെ ഭാവി വളരെ വൈഷമ്യമേറിയതായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു.

ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടിനു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക കുറവായിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു കൂടുതൽ തുകകൾ അനുവദിക്കുകയും നാട്ടുപുറങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ വൈദ്യശാലകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ വൈദ്യസഹായം നൽകുന്നതിനും ഗവണ്മെൻറു വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം.

Mr. Eric Hall (*Travancore Planters*): Sir, I should like to compliment the Financial Secretary for framing a very fine budget. It is a great effort to have spoken for over an hour particularly in presenting a dry as dust subject matter as a financial statement. Sir, he has shown to us that the Government of Travancore is not suffering from financial paralysis as prevails elsewhere, but on the other hand the past 2 decades or more clearly testify that the present system of Government is quite suited to the people of this country. There have been criticisms of Government and I recently read of numerous Governmental institutions in the various parts of the world existing under different nomenclature. There is socialism, Fascism, Nazism, Communism and I will add the Govarnment of Travancore. Under Socialism a man has two cows and is asked to give up one. Under Fascism a man has two cows and Government takes over the milk and hands him back a portion. Under Nazism a man has two cows and Government takes over the milk and sells part of it back to the owner. Under Communism, a man has two cows. Government shoots the owner and takes the two cows. But under Travancore Government a man has two cows He is allowed to keep his cows as also the milk- a happy state of affairrs

With regard to Agriculture I can only say that there is more co-operation required between the Department of Agriculture and the small land holder in the country. The small land-holder is not in a position to obtain the benefit of the department. The Department of Agriculture should act as a medium so that the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

mall land holder gets the benefit of the research which they are conducting especially research made with a view to improve the strain of cereals. Sir, it will be profitable to improve the strain of cereals and to introduce the soya bean. It is the small land holder who is going to benefit by this research and not only the big land-holder who may own 30,000 or more acres. They have their re-rearch stations and other facilities to improve their agriculture. The small land holder should get the benefit of the research because he also contributes his mite by way of tax to the revenues of the State.

In regard to the State Transport, about 18 months have elapsed since this scheme of road transport, was first mooted and now I have not the slightest hesitation in saying let the whole transport of Travancore go to Government. Sir, it is a business proposition. Let the Government take it over from Cape to Alwaye and from Kumili to Alleppey, and it would result in benefit both to the Government and the people. Surely, Sir, it is a success. And, I may say, that the State Transport Scheme is one of the wisest things undertaken by Government.

Now, I come to the question of sanitation. It appears to me that some co-ordinated attempt should be made to purge our State of Malaria. Malaria has to be controlled. It is not too late to demarcate the areas affected by the disease. Therefore, a two or three years' plan should be set up by which period the pestilence could be brought under control. Now is the time to tackle this question. The people also should be educated in hygienic methods by which they can help to combat malaria. The public Health Department should see that people keep their premises clean and under such hygienic conditions as would much mitigate the ravages of the disease. It is a matter which will not permit of procrastination on any account. Sir, I have nothing more to say.

Mr. E. K. Kuripe (*Parur Kunnatunad and Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : സർ, ലോകമൊട്ടുക്കു് ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പ തനംമൂലം പല മഹാരാജ്യങ്ങളും നിത്യാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു് പോലും കടംവാങ്ങി പ്പു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഭാവിതലമുറകൾക്കു് പോലും ഉപകരിക്കുന്നതായ പല വൻപദ്ധതികൾക്കും വലിയ സംഖ്യ കെള്ളിച്ചിട്ടും രണ്ടരലക്ഷം രൂപ മിച്ചം വരത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റു് തയാറാക്കുവാൻ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു് സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് രാജ്യത്തിനു് പൊതുവിൽ അഭിമാനകരം തന്നെ.

ഈ കൊല്ലം ആദ്യം മുതൽ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗത്തുമുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള കലാപങ്ങളെ നേരിടുന്നതിനു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ കൂടുതലായി

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. C. R. Kurip]

പതിയേണ്ടിവന്നിട്ടും രാജ്യത്തിലെ പുതിയ വൻപദ്ധതികളെല്ലാം യാതൊരു കോട്ടവും വരുത്താതെ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോരുകയും പല തരത്തിലുണ്ടായ വിഷമതകളെ എല്ലാം തരണം ചെയ്ത് സമാധാനകരമായ ഒരന്തരീക്ഷത്തിൽ പൊതുവെ തൃപ്തികരമായ ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറിക്ക് അവസരം നല്കിയ നമ്മുടെ ഭരണകർത്താവിനെ എത്രതന്നെ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചാലും മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല.

നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ധനസ്ഥിതി വളരെ ഉറച്ച നിലയിലാണെന്ന് നമ്മുടെ മുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജറ്റ് തന്നെ തെളിയിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും കർഷകന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികനില ഓരോ ദിവസം കഴിയുന്തോറും ക്ഷയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വിലകുറവ് നിമിത്തം കടംകൊടുത്തത് തിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത കർഷകന്റെ സ്വത്തുവകയും പണവ്യാപാരി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു കൂടാതെ കർഷകനെ സിവിൽ ജയിലിലും കൂടി അയക്കണമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുന്ന പണവ്യാപാരിയുടെ മനസ്ഥിതി എത്ര കഠിനമാണ്.

ഇപ്പോൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള കമ്മറിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ ഫലം കാണുന്നപക്ഷം മദ്രാസിലെപോലെ ഒരു നിയമം ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു കൂടാതെ ആ നിയമം നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതുവരെ വിധിനടത്തു നടപടികൾ നിറുത്തിവെക്കേണ്ടതിനും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം. കൊച്ചിൻ മുന്നാർ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട്കൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായത്തിനു പുറമെ വിഭവസമൃദ്ധമായ നമ്മുടെ മലകളിലേക്ക് ആളുകളെ കൂടുതലായി ആകർഷിക്കുകയും തന്മൂലം അവരുടെ തൊഴിൽ ഇല്ലായ്മക്കു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ആലുവാ മൂന്നാർ വഴിക്ക് യാത്രക്കാരെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിന് യാതൊരേർപ്പാടും ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്തു കാണാത്തതിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ കുറപ്പെടുത്താതെ നിവൃത്തി ഇല്ല. ഈ വഴിക്ക് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ബസ്സ് സർവ്വീസ് തുടങ്ങിയാൽ ലോറികളുടെ ചുമതല വഹിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന് തന്നെ രണ്ടോ കൂടി നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതിലേക്ക് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ താമസത്തിനുള്ള കാരണം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വകുപ്പിലേക്കുള്ള ചിലവ് പ്രതിവർഷം കൂടുതലായി വരുന്നതു കൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കാര്യത്തിൽ കൂടുതലായി സഹായിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രൈവറ്റ് ഏജൻസികളുടെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളെ കൂടുതലായി പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യണം. നമ്മുടെ സർവ്വകലാശാലയുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം മൂലം ഓഫീസിൽ നി

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു് പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർക്ക് പബ്ലിക് സർവ്വീസല്ലാതെ വേറെ യാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവും കാണുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ള ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു മാറ്റം വരുമെന്നാണു് ജനങ്ങൾ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു്. ആ പ്രതീക്ഷ സഫലമാക്കുന്നതിനു് ഗവൺമെൻറ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് രാഷ്ട്രപരമായ പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളെക്കാൾ മുഖ്യമായി ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നതു്, വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്ന ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ തോതനുസരിച്ചു് ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും തൊഴിൽ ഇല്ലായ്മയെ പരിഹരിച്ചു് ദാരിദ്ര്യം നീക്കുന്നതിനും ആവശ്യമുള്ള സാമ്പത്തിക പരിഷ്ക്കാരങ്ങളാണു്.

പരിഷ്കൃത രീതിയിൽ മത്സ്യം സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഉപകരിക്കുന്ന കോൾഡ് സ്റ്റോറേജ് ആലുവായിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു് മത്സ്യം ആവശ്യംപോലെ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ലോറികളിൽ ദേശികളും വരെ അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ കിഴക്കൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ അധിവസിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് വളരെ ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. ഈ വ്യവസായം വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ മുഴുവൻ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനു് ഗവൺമെൻറ് വേണ്ടതു് ഉടനടി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണം. വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള ദാരിദ്ര്യം കുറച്ചു് ചില വാക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറ് വളരെ ശ്രദ്ധ കാണിക്കുന്നു. തലസ്ഥാനിയായ തിരുവനന്തപുരമൊഴിച്ചു് പൊതു ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ചിലവാക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ എല്ലാ താലൂക്കുകളിലും ഒരു പ്രദേശത്തിലും തുല്യമായി ചിലവാക്കണമെന്നു് ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉത്ബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): I also congratulate the Financial Secretary on the optimistic presentation of a surplus budget. Although clouds of subversive activities were disturbing the peace and tranquillity of the State during the early part of this year we are now in a position to state that an atmosphere of calm is prevailing and that there is ample opportunity for constructive and progressive work. I agree with you Sir in thinking that in the next few years, it is quite possible for us to reach the limit of three crores revenue without recourse to new taxation, but by exploiting our natural resources and developing our agriculture and industries and by expansion of profit earning and utility concerns such as the Transport and power

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

supp schemes. I am not quite sanguine in the matter of any increa e of revenue under the head of Stamps, because there is considerable diminution in the volume of work and in the number of fresh suits and appeals in the Civil courts and also in the volume of transactions between parties, on account of credit having been considerably shaken and confidence impaired owing to very many causes such as economic depression the debt redemption movement law's delays, and the threatening uncerteinity of the law affecting contractual obligations. I shall not be far wrong when I say that within the course of the next decade, the volume of original and appellate work in the civil courts may dwindle down to 50 per cent of what it is now, with the result that a good number of courts would have to be abolished and a large number of persons now engaged in the legal profession would be thrown out of employment and swell the number of the unemployed. It is gratifying to note that an allotment of Rs. 20000—has been made towards Land Records Maintenance, which is of very great importance as much to the people as to the Government. I may suggest, in this connection, that the system of registry of title should also be introduced so that uisputes and litigation regarding title to immovable properties may be largely prevented. It is equally a matter for relief that an allotment of Rs. 50,000 has been set apart for rural welfare and reconstruction work. The introduction of Village panchayats in each pakuthy of each taluk, which may ultimately bring about the institution of Taluk Boards and District Boards would be of considerable help to Government in the matter of local self-government and nation building activities. It is also a matter for gatification to find that rapid expansion is being made in the development of transport and electricity, which will bring in larger revenues to the State and also increase the facilities and amenities to the public. The idea of the Trunk telephone Scheme and of opening a transmitting station for the broadcasting of news and educational topics will be of onsiderable benefit to the people at large. The large increase of deposits in Anchal Savings Bank is a noteworthy feature which is consequent on the lack of confidence of the public in the local joint stock Banks and other private institutions. This also shows the increased confidence of the people in the strength and financial soundness of the Government. But, due regard has to be paid to the safe investments of these funds in interest-earning securities and profit yielding concerns so that the investments can be converted into liquid cash at any time. I agree with Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai that in the constructive programme of big works and capital expenditure, it will be advisable to raise debentures so that these S. B. deposits

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

which are demand liabilities would mostly get themselves converted into time liabilities which could be easily met by providing for sinking fund reserves. It would also act as a stimulus for investments.

In conclusion, I have to submit that in spite of the passing disturbances in the State, and in spite of the economic depression, we can look forward to a bright future, and in the words of the Financial Secretary, we are proud of "the remarkable resilience of our finances".

Mr. M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir I propose to deal only with the observations concerning the rural reconstruction scheme. Honourable members of this House are aware that no cut and dry scheme has as yet been framed. We have allotted a sum of Rs. 50,000 in the budget for this purpose. I had hoped that the construction of the Honourable members would be of help to Government in formulating the scheme. I am surprised that even Mr. Kuruvilla who has made a special study of village reconstruction and whose knowledge of it, I had occasion to know, has not come forward with any constructive suggestion. All that I have to say is that in the suggestions of the honourable members of the House would be fully considered. Fifty thousand Rs. has been set apart as a lump sum. Unfortunately, our experience with the Panchayats now working has not been satisfactory. If there is co-operation forth coming from the people, and if the experiment now proposed proves successful. Government will be prepared to spend any amount on rural reconstruction scheme.

I have one thing more to say. Mr. Mohamed Ismail has made a sweeping statement in this House about the Medical Department. According to him, even the poorest man has to pay something to the Doctors it he wants to get his disease cured. Sir, this is a highly exaggerated and unwarranted statement. It may be that there are some black sheep in the fold. If specific instances are brought tc the notice of Government, adequate action will be taken. The Medical system practised in Travancore particularly as regard to the treatment of the poor is satisfactory and can stand comparison with the best medical systems found in other parts of the world.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Sir, I am grateful to Mr smail for the compliment he paid to the efficiency of the Department. Perhaps he has cautioned me in regard to certain matters, because we were both of the same persuation and we were returned from the same constituency—the Government.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: No, not at all.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: He had a veiled shot at my special police. He said that the special Police joined the Department not with a view to serve the country, but to earn rupees five. Sir, it is not rupees five, but it is Rs. 6, 7 or 10. Be this as it may, may I ask when the honourable member speaks in this way, whether he realises that he makes a very serious reflection on the loyalty and patriotism of a body of people, who came forward to help the Government by their faithful and willing service, at a time when people like Mr. Ismail were nervous.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: I question.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I don't mind.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, a word of personal explanation. I do not mind what the honourable member says, but what I was telling before this House was that these young men, the flower of the country came forward on account of their abject poverty.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Sir, I think the honourable member stated that these young men came forward not actuated by their desire to serve the country but for the sake of Rs. 5. Sir, as a matter of fact, does the honourable member know that many of these young men offered to serve without any salary, voluntarily?

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, will you please instruct the Inspector General of Police.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I do not wish to be interrupted like this.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Please lower your tone, do not get angry.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I am not angry.

President: Order, order. The honourable member may address the Chair.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I think, Sir, that the criticism of the honourable member is outrageous It ought to be realised that these people have come forward to help the cause of the country and we ought to be proud of them.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, by way of personal explanation. The trend of my speech was, if the honourable member the Inspector General will kindly see, to show that poverty and starvation were rampant in the State. As an instance, I stated that thousands of young men, the flower of society, went for recruitment simply for Rs. 5. (I understand they were given only Rs. 5) because of starvation. In order to bring home to the Government these facts ... .

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President : Order, order, the honourable member may make a personal explanation. He cannot make a speech.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : But in doing so you made a reflection on the loyalty...

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Address the Chair.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : Yes, I am addressing the Chair please.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail had another random shot at the Government along with Mr. Sultan Mohiadheen on the inadequacy of representation of muslims in the various services of the State. Who am I? I am not a Muslim, though I am a Policeman. Sir, when some Mussalmans came to congratulate me, I told them that I have come here not as a Mussalman, but as a Policeman. Apart from that, I may inform the honourable members that many Mussalmans are in the services. There is Mr. Abdul Rahiman conciliation officer, Mr. Kasim is in the Huzur Office as Assistant Secretary, Mr Oosman is an Ag. A. S P. Of the 6 Inspectors of Police selected one is a Muslim ; one Muslim is an acting Jailer, one is an official receiver. Of the candidates selected in the open competition for Temporary Reserve Sub-Inspectors' post, 2 are Mussalmans. Sir, of the two candidates sent to the Medical College, one is a male and he is a Mussalman. Then again, one Excise Inspector who is a Mussalman was transferred as a Tahsildar. Now, three Tahsildars out of 30 are Mussalmans. Mr. Habib Mohamed is there as second Judge. Two Medically qualified Muslims were exempted from the Public Service Rules and appointed Honorary Surgeons and one of them is being appointed as ag. Assistant Surgeon in preference to some of his seniors.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail : May I know whether the honourable member is aware of the total number of officers in the State.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : I am aware, Sir. I am aware, also of the ratio in which they stand and I am aware that the Muslims in this State are situated in a much better position than the Syrian Catholic who in point of education, numbers, money and organisation are much better places than the Mussalmans.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, may I know whether the honourable member is speaking for the Police Department or for the Government or in his own personal capacity.

President : He is speaking as a Muslim Officer.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Well, Sir, Mr. Ahamed Kannu has been appointed in the P. W. D. Three Muslims have been exempted from age bar. Three have been exempted from the public service rules. A number of Scholarships have been given to them for studies here and outside. In the intermediate Division of the Public Service 45 are selected. In the lower grade, where the total selected is 3424, two hundred and thirty Muslims are selected. Apart from these may I bring to the notice of the Muslim members here and outside this franchise concession? Is not the concession given to them a great achievement for them? Is there anything like this anywhere in India?

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Did any body question that here?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Yes, Sir. The inadequacy of representation of Muslims has been questioned by him and Mr. Sultan Mohiadheen.

Mr. Kochikkal P Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, Public service is different from Franchise.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know whether he did not oppose the present franchise system and joined with the State Congress for retaining the old franchise system?

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Is the statement relevant Sir?

President: Order, order. Honourable member has two minutes more.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Sultan Mohiadheen has complained about the non-appointment of a Mussalman who is qualified. I may say for the information of the House, that the appointment would have been made if backdoor influences had not been employed.

President: What really happened was this. That Mahommedan candidate brought recommendations from outside for a job and because of that, the appointment that was made was cancelled.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Is it the opinion of the honourable member that no more appointments should be given to the Muslim, because he is at the Head of a Department?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: That does not arise, Sir.

Mr. Ismail referred to the fact that the Muslim community as a whole did not join either the National Congress or the State Congress. I have no quarrel with him because I am not a politician. But as a member of this honourable House as a legislator, I ask him, why does he create this trouble among his community?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail : Sir, I wish that you will please instruct the Inspector-General to withdraw.

President : Order, order. If a charge is made by an honourable member that the Government is not giving adequate representation to the Muslims that charge has to be met by the honourable member speaking on behalf of the Government. That is what the Mussalman officer has been required to do and if in the course of his remarks certain observations are made, so long as they are parliamentary, I cannot rule them out of order. What is it that is objectionable.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail : Sir, I understand the member as saying that I have been creating dissension among my community.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : That is not right.

President : Did you say so ?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : No, Sir. It is rather exaggerated

Sir, I have got only one sentence more. My prayer to my friends like Mr. Ismail is let no such irresponsible statements be made—thereby they will be doing great disservice to the country, and their community Mr. Namboodiri complimented the Police for the restoration of the peace of the country my grateful thanks to him. But everything that is achieved has been achieved by my master here, and all the credit must go to him .....

President : Order, order.

Mr. M Govinda Pillai (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Sir, to me, it is a matter for satisfaction that there are not several points which I have to explain or to defend. My esteemed friend Mr. Govindan questioned the correctness of my statement regarding the expenditure incurred by Government on behalf of the Backward communities We are spending nearly two lakhs, directly or indirectly, on the uplift of the backward communities.

If my friend had the leisure to peruse the reports of that department for the years 1112 and 1113, he would have been convinced that my statement was thoroughly borne out by facts and figures. My anticipation of Rs. 2 lakhs for the backward communities for the next year is composed of the following items :

		Rs.
(i)	Amount directly spent by the Department for the up-lift of the backward communities ...	37,300
(ii)	Fee concessions in departmental and non-departmental schools ...	1,50,000

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai.]

(iii)	Concessions granted through the Industries Department ...	1,500
(iv)	Sinking of wells ...	15,000

The House will find that the total exceeds Rs. 2 lakhs.

I assure my friend Mr. Govindan that I clubbed together the Co-operative Department and the backward communities, not with any intention to disparage the backward communities, nor is it due to the accident of my having been in charge of Co-operative Societies as also of the Backward Communities some years ago, but it is due to my firm and unhesitating belief that the emancipation of the backward communities would be effective and lasting only if the communities concerned organise themselves on a co-operative basis.

Sir, the next point I would like to deal with is the increasing expenditure under 'Pensions' Government too have been viewing with concern the increasing allotment under that head. But, it is a very a very great problem, and a proper solution has not yet been arrived at. There have been certain suggestions to reduce the expenditure under this head. Firstly, there is the idea of raising the age of superannuation. But that will make the problem of educated unemployment intenser and keeper. Some system of provident fund may probably be devised as a partial or complete substitution for pensions. Government, however are not quite sure that the commitments under that scheme would not also be a source of very heavy expenditure which the Government may probably find it not quite easy to meet.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Has that been tried anywhere else?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: Yes, but it was found not quite successful.

Sir, my friend Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai remarked that supplementary demands were being made on frivolous or inadequate grounds. I may assure him that Government will put forth every effort to see that supplementary demands are hereafter made only on justifiable and inevitable ground.

Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai also questioned the correctness of my statement that on account of subversive activities our excise revenue suffered diminution during the current year. It has also been expressed elsewhere that that statement of mine was an anachronism. I may assure the House that, although the State Congress proclaimed its programme of prohibition only later in the year, Government have, in their possession, incontrovertiable proof that the State Congress has been carrying on even from the start persistent and insidious propaganda to cripple our excise revenue.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Sir, I have nothing more to add except to thank the honourable members for the favourable reception they have accorded to the budget.

President : In bringing the day's proceedings to a close, it is necessary that I should offer a few observations. What has been stated in this honourable House has been in the direction of according approval to the general financial policy of this State as to which certain comments were made in the speech of the Financial Secretary, and in the remarks which I permitted myself to make on an earlier occasion I am particularly grateful that, both here and elsewhere, the honourable members, representatives in several ways of the population of Travancore, have given their unqualified assent to the policy of financing long-term programmes by debentures and loans in preference to financing them from savings or revenue. I was struck by certain remarks which fell from the last speaker, Mr. Krishna Aiyar and what he has indicated is probably fruitful in view to the possible linking up of the credit facilities generally existing in the State with the financial operations of Government. The main consideration however, as I am sure he will be the first to recognise, is the maintenance of the fluidity of the resources of Government.

Something was also said about the Anchal Office savings Bank. The increase in the deposits there is, no doubt, a matter for gratification. There is no doubt also that Government were rather anxious at one time to counteract the attacks made on the Anchal Office Savings Bank as an institution, and indeed on the solvency of the State. As a matter of fact, my friends from various parts of India and even elsewhere used to write to me asking me how it was that the State was getting to be financially embarrassed. There is no doubt that a very insidious and thorough propaganda had been conducted throughout India and outside that the State was almost bankrupt. Political agitators and disgruntled business-men helped to create an atmosphere of suspicion in order to force the hands of Government and make them yield to the demads of the former and refrain from proceedings against the latter. From that point of view alone it was considered necessary to give a definite push towards augmenting the resources of the Anchal office Savings Bank. I want to say that it is not the intention of Government so to encourage the Anchal Office Savings Bank as to cripple, hamper or curtail, the free circulation of money among the commercial credit institutions of the State.

Now, such credit has, in this State, recently suffered a set-back. It behoves the people of Travancore to put their house in order and to start commercial credit so as to reach the smaller as well as the larger business-men. In the very nature of things, the Credit Bank can only help the agriculturists, and certainly not all of them.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President.]

Let me at once indicate what we propose to do with the Credit Bank. The Credit Bank has started operations on a comparatively small scale If, as a result of the labours of the committee which has been appointed any big scheme to relieve agricultural distress and indebtedness is evolved, it cannot be implemented except through the instrumentality of the Credit Bank whose resources will have to be augmented by debentures guaranteed by Government. In fact, I foresee that in the course of a short period, it might become essential, in order to tackle the problem of agricultural indebtedness, that debentures, guaranteed by Government, will have to be issued by the Credit Bank. What does that mean? It means, to a certain extent, the freezing of a portion of the credit of the Government in what must necessarily be non fluid securities. That is not commercially profitable, to put in the narrow or ordinary sense, Therefore, before launching any such programme, Government will have to consider its pros and cons and devise such method as will maintain the fundamental elasticity of their revenue.

It is useful to emphasise the absolute importance and necessity of the people coming together, organising credit and co-operative institutions on sound lines for the purpose of the restoration of commercial credit in the State. It is a matter of melancholy concern that no such attempt has been made recently. When we talk of industrialisation, when we talk of enhanced production, when we talk, intensive cultivation of when we talk of the uplift of the crafts and arts, we must realise that all these items mean money, large sums of money, for financing the cottage industries, for financing factory-owners, for financing the agriculturists, large and small. This financing cannot be done by Government or through Governmental agencies. It will have to be done by credit organisations meaning and connoting banks functioning on proper lines. While taking the utmost possible precautions to test the solvency of the borrowers, banks will nevertheless have to take certain basic commercial risk to achieve a great end. That is how banks have developed elsewhere. That is how it was hoped by the lovers of Travancore that banks will develop here. A future of industrialisation, a future of the utilisation of cheap power that is coming cannot be faced without the reorganisation of commercial credit. Whatever Government can do it will gladly do. But Government's function, Government's jurisdiction, are not related to the giving of chief commercial credit. Exchange and bill transactions, short loan transactions, pro-note transactions, equitable deposits of title deeds, all helping towards the quick circulation of money from hand to hand, these things Government cannot manage. Therefore, I appeal to the peole of Travancore

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

that in order to prepare for the rehabilitation of our agriculture and the renovation of our industrial system and the renaissance of the industrial life, well-designed and honestly run credit institutions should come into existence.

Now, I want emphatically to repeat from my place what the Chief Secretary has stated regarding rural reconstruction. The sum of Rs. 50,000 is not to be taken as the whole or ultimate grant. We want to spend this Rs. 50,000 through the instrumentality of the village unit. It is an attempt in certain selected places to create such units. Such units if and when they spend this amount wisely will bring into existence such civic consciousness, such congregation of civic and rural activities which we trust will be the foundation for the bigger national life. This Rs. 50,000 is an experimental sum devoted to specific tests in certain selected localities. If that experiment succeeds generally,—it may fail in one place or another—but if it succeeds generally, though the Chief Secretary rather exaggerated the position when he said that there is no limit to Government expenditure it will be correct to say that larger sums will be made available for the purpose of this rural reconstruction programme.

Now, at the back of most of the programmes in the State, and to an extent not fully realised, is this terrible question of the fragmentation of holdings and what may be called the fractionalisation of immovable property and other assets. Unless some legislation tending to consolidation, probably joining with a certain amount of social legislation is attempted, and estates at least of one acre or two acres become the rule rather than the exception, we cannot deal either with the cottage industry or agriculture on profitable and fruitful lines. That is a matter in which the Legislature has a paramount duty to discharge and I trust the Legislature will pay due attention to that aspect of the matter.

As I visualise the future, to the extent and to the extent alone to which we are able to intensify our agriculture will we be able to pay for our food. In order to supplement the resources with which to pay for our food, we must in order to live industrialise ourselves. For that purpose, cheap power and cheap credit and a new educational policy are essential. But more than cheap power, more than cheap credit, more than Universities or commercial institutions, what is needed is co-operative effort. In all our enterprises there must be an element of risk and there must be an element of trust. Capital must take risks but after calculation. The dangers of that risk will be minimised and its advantages enhanced by mutual trust and the habit of joint stock and co-operative effort. In the hope that the work of this Legislature and work elsewhere will tend to that

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

consummation without which the future will be gloomy and with which the future will assuredly be bright. I trust that the country will march to its destined goal. On account of the nature of the country, on account of the fine qualities of the people, on account of the educational equipment that they have had, they have all the material for becoming a rich and prosperous unit and the opportunity is here and now. God grant that the opportunity may be utilised with intelligence and vision.

The House adjourned at 5. 12 P. M.

A. GUNAMONY,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly